THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy, ... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1870. NO. 160.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Delano About to Resign.

The San Domingo Treaty in the Senate—Claims Against Union Pacific Road—Schurz's Speech on the Georgia Bill—General Financial Condition of the Country—The Grand Army of the Republic.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1870.

San Domingo Treaty.

Senators who have been at some pains to ascertain the feeling about the San Domingo treaty, since the visit of the President to the Capital, feel confident that a majority of Senators are opposed to the measure.

Claims on Union Pacific Road.

The House Committee on Territories have under consideration the question of refusing to sanction those laws of Wyoming Territory, under which certain creditors of the Union Pacific Railroad have claimed the power to levy upon the movable property of the road. The Committee has not arrived at a definite conclusion, but the probabilities are that such measures will be agreed upon as to prevent any interruption to the business of the road.

The Miner's Tax.

The same Committee will report favorably upon the bill of Mr. Cullom designed to protect the Chinese from certain discriminating taxes, such as the miner's tax. It is designed to meet the difficulty by abrogating all laws of any Territory authorizing such taxes.

Senator Schurz's Speech.

The speech of Senator Schurz on the Georgia bill yesterday has been the leading theme for remark among Senators. Even those who did not agree with its positions have been very frank in awarding high praise to the effort as the most worthy of the United States Senate. No speaker has been listened with more marked attention for a long time.

Members Explaining.

In the list of dodging members on the vote for Butler's expulsion, Mr. Moore, of Ohio, was confounded with the one of the same name. He was on his way from home to Washington, and if he had arrived in time would have voted for expulsion. Mr. Gilfillan, of Pennsylvania, was taken sick and left the House before the vote was taken. He also would have voted for expulsion had he been able to remain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1870.

The National Finances.

The Ways and Means Committee visited the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday, and had a long talk upon the general financial condition of the country, with special reference to measures looking to the reduction of taxation.

The Fullerton trial and various matters connected with it were discussed, as was the case of Collector Bailey. The Committee agreed to report a bill repealing the act giving a moiety to informers on the ground that it was really a premium offered for false testimony.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

Grand Post of the Grand Army of the Republic held a large meeting last night. General Schenck presided. Senator Morton, and Generals Hunter, Shanks and Packard, of Indiana, took part in the debate. Arrangements are on foot to prepare ample accommodations for the delegates to the General Convention to meet here in May.

Cuban Refugees Asylum.

General Butler with the other directors of the National Asylums for soldiers and sailors, have gone to Fortress Monroe to select a site for an asylum to be devoted to the use of colored men. It is believed the old Seminary at Hampden will be determined upon.

Commissioner Delano.

A report has been current throughout the day that Commissioner Delano had resigned, but up to to-night he had not done so. He has, however, for some time been talking as if he might resign in a short time. The relations between himself and the President continue of a very cordial character.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1870.

THE BAILEY CASE.

The report of the disappearance of Collector Bailey, of New York, created some excitement in treasury circles. Acting Commissioner Douglass at once telegraphed Special Agent Dutcher to take charge of the office, and Second Deputy Powell was sent to New York last night. Further advices have been received by the to-morrow's mail. Commissioner Delano, who has been absent from Washington for some time, was telegraphed for, and arrived last night. He is now engaged with Secretary Boutwell consulting. It is believed Bailey's district will be at once turned over to Collector Pleasanton or Special Agent Porter and many other distinguished guests will be present.

TAX ON SALES OF PRODUCE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that farmers are required to make returns of produce sold within the year, but are not required to return produce raised until the same is sold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1870.

THE SCHOOL BOOK TRADE.

The Convention of School Book Publishers of the United States, after a three days' session, adjourned last night. The Board of Trade was organized with the following officers for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Appleton, President; Smith Sheldon, Vice President; John Barnes, Secretary; C. C. Walworth, Treasurer, all of New York. Executive Committee—Robert Davis, of Boston; Charles Scribner, of New York; A. H. English, of Pittsburgh; Arbitration Committee—J. A. Harper, of New York; Henry Ivison, of New York; J. W. Bremner, of Boston; S. S. Conant, of Philadelphia; O. J. Wilson, of Cincinnati. The retail prices for all school books are to be fixed by the respective publishers, from which a maximum discount has been agreed by the Board; terms of sale, cash in thirty days. All field agents and commission accounts are to be withdrawn on or before July first. The action of the Convention was harmonious, and the regulations were unanimously agreed to.

BAILEY A DEFAULTER.

Investigations made go to show that Collector Bailey is a defaulter, and that his books exhibit a large deficiency in funds belonging to the Government. It is believed to exceed $80,000, and evidence of fraud is said to be overwhelming. He had in his care, four years ago, as Collector of the Fourth District, appropriated public funds to his own use, and those peculiarly responsible for his bonds were cowed up by the Disposal of the Thirty-second District. Bailey's sureties are George Opdyke, Henry E. Davis, Hiram Barney and George Douglas, all men of responsibility, so the Government will not suffer the loss of a dollar. Rumor says the defaulter has gone to Europe or Nassau.

CAISSON LAUNCHED.

The caisson for the East River Bridge was launced at Greenpoint to-day, in the presence of 5,000 people, and weighs 4,000 tons, and will be towed to the Brooklyn side of the proposed bridge in about three weeks.

THE NEW MARSHAL.

The new United States Marshal, Sharpe, was Colonel of volunteers during the war, and at one time Provost Marshal of Richmond.

FATALLY SCALDED.

Three men were scalded, two fatally, by the explosion of a vat of boiling sugar in Jersey City to-day.

NOT BURNED TO DEATH.

Johnson, one of the men supposed to be burned to death by the fire at the Central Railroad of New Jersey Depot, last night, was only slightly injured by a falling beam.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

George Wakeman, a well-known newspaper man, died to-day of consumption, aged twenty-four.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.

Major Wm. W. Leland, who caned George Wilkes on Broadway a few days ago, was assaulted in Prince street about eight o'clock this evening, by an unknown desperado, who struck him a violent blow in the face with a brass knuckle. Leland was but slightly injured, although a very severe cut was made in four shots from a revolver at the man, who is supposed to have been hit, but managed to escape.

RIOT IN JERSEY CITY.

A riot occurred near Bacon Ferry, Jersey City, to-night, originating in a charge made by a man named Kinnelly, foreman of a gang of men employed in loading freight for the Erie railroad, that he had been robbed in Taylor's hotel, and that the proprietor kept a lot of thieves about him. He was expelled, and procuring the assistance of about thirty men, soon after repaired and broke open the doors of both Taylor and his employees. Taylor was beaten severely, and Kinnelly and his party were also injured. During the melee several pistol shots were fired, and Kinnelly was slightly wounded. He and many other ringleaders escaped.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1870.

CHARGES AGAINST BAILEY.

A RUMOR was circulated late last evening of the defalcation of Collector Bailey, but is not yet authenticated, and probably incorrect. Allegations against Bailey continue to become public. The assertion is made that he converted sixty thousand dollars to his own use in January, 1867, while Collector of the Fourth District, which he collected as bonds on several hundred barrels of whisky said to have been transported to California, but which it is believed was never shipped. Charges are also made that about the same time he seized the rectifying house of one Kerr, held him in confinement a few days, and released it upon the payment of twenty thousand dollars, of which Kerr subsequently recovered about fifteen thousand, and that two years ago he received thirty-two thousand dollars from Jones & Co., to settle a case of seizure, of which the Government got only $7,500; also, that there was a deficiency in his accounts while Collector of the Fourth District of forty-three thousand, and an additional deficiency in the Thirty-second District of sixty thousand dollars. Report says Bailey left a memorandum behind him, acknowledging himself a defaulter. His Chief Deputy, Mr. Childs, has been arrested, charged with complicity in the matter. He will be examined on Monday. Mr. Fiesel and other moneyed men who went his bonds for Bailey are in civil suits for malicious prosecution, before it was discovered he was missing. Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury, is making a thorough investigation of Bailey's affairs, and from information already received it is expected the total defalcation will reach $150,000 or $200,000. The bail is expressed liable all the sums embezzled by Bailey against merchants in the Thirty-second district will be abandoned to Gen. Pleasanton, the new Collector. The son of H. P. Clark, another of the bondsmen, is also a defaulter. The matter of Bailey's investigation by Secretary Boutwell, of the Treasury Department, was examined yesterday.

SUICIDE.

Dutch [illegible] removal of [illegible] politicians have [illegible] the appointment of a successor to General Jones, the present Postmaster, whose name it is said will go to the Senate this week.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Edward Fiasco, a book and shoe dealer on Broadway, has been missing nearly a month. It is feared he has been murdered.

CONVERSION OF STOCKS.

Several cigar factories in the lower part of the city have suspended operations, their employees finding more profitable duties of the union to accept the reduction of wages.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The Produce Exchange had an excited discussion yesterday over resolutions approving the completion of the New York and Oswego Midland Railway as a third trunk line to the West, but adjourned without action. The resolutions will probably be adopted at the next meeting.

THE WECHAWEKEN FERRY.

The National Stock Yard Company, backed by [illegible] and [illegible], have taken and run the Wehawken ferry for ten years.

VIRTUE IS ITS OWN REWARD.

A London letter says the Prince of Wales has received an additional £20,000 per annum from the queen, in consideration of his evidence in the Mordaunt case.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

Haytien advices to March 9th state that the town of Des Agricoe was to be bombarded if the Paquets do not yield unconditionally. The sentence of death of several of Salnave's officers had been commuted to imprisonment for life. Considerable excitement has been manifested among all citizens of the districts of Grand Anse and Jacmeurs who immediately lay down their arms.

THE JERSEY CITY RIOTERS.

The Erie Railroad Company will discharge from its employ the gang of thirty or forty stevedores who participated in the riot in Jersey City, Saturday evening. Mr. Taylor's injuries are terrible. Two of his fingers are off, one of whom was shot in the head, have been committed for trial.

INCENDIARISM.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by incendiaries last night to burn a whole row of buildings on Newark avenue, Jersey City.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Deutschland, from Bremen, arrived yesterday.

THE MISSING STEAMERS.

The Samaria Heard From off the Irish Coast—Her Boilers Two Days Tugs Sent to Her Relief—The Rem Atlanta Safe in the West Indies.

[By the Cable.]

QUEENSTOWN, March 20.—A boat from the steamer Samaria reached this port at six this morning. She left the steamer forty miles off, with her shaft broken. Two tugs have gone to bring her in.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Advices from the steamer Atlanta, in possession of the Cherokees, so long missing, is safe in that harbor. A short time after the execution of Salnave she appeared off Port au Prince, and hearing the ship her purchaser had been put to death, and no more having been heard of the Chief Deputy, Mr. Childs, has been arrested, charged with complicity in the matter. He will be examined on Monday. Mr. Fiesel and other moneyed men who went his bonds for Bailey are in civil suits for malicious prosecution, before it was discovered he was missing. Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury, is making a thorough investigation of Bailey's affairs, and from information already received it is expected the total defalcation will reach $150,000 or $200,000. The bail is expressed liable all the sums embezzled by Bailey against merchants in the Thirty-second district will be abandoned to Gen. Pleasanton, the new Collector. The son of H. P. Clark, another of the bondsmen, is also a defaulter. The matter of Bailey's investigation by Secretary Boutwell, of the Treasury Department, was examined yesterday.

SUICIDE.

Dutch [illegible] removal of [illegible] politicians have [illegible] the appointment of a successor to General Jones, the present Postmaster, whose name it is said will go to the Senate this week.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Edward Fiasco, a book and shoe dealer on Broadway, has been missing nearly a month. It is feared he has been murdered.

CONVERSION OF STOCKS.

Several cigar factories in the lower part of the city have suspended operations, their employees finding more profitable duties of the union to accept the reduction of wages.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The Produce Exchange had an excited discussion yesterday over resolutions approving the completion of the New York and Oswego Midland Railway as a third trunk line to the West, but adjourned without action. The resolutions will probably be adopted at the next meeting.

THE WECHAWEKEN FERRY.

The National Stock Yard Company, backed by [illegible] and [illegible], have taken and run the Wehawken ferry for ten years.

VIRTUE IS ITS OWN REWARD.

A London letter says the Prince of Wales has received an additional £20,000 per annum from the queen, in consideration of his evidence in the Mordaunt case.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

Haytien advices to March 9th state that the town of Des Agricoe was to be bombarded if the Paquets do not yield unconditionally. The sentence of death of several of Salnave's officers had been commuted to imprisonment for life. Considerable excitement has been manifested among all citizens of the districts of Grand Anse and Jacmeurs who immediately lay down their arms.

THE JERSEY CITY RIOTERS.

The Erie Railroad Company will discharge from its employ the gang of thirty or forty stevedores who participated in the riot in Jersey City, Saturday evening. Mr. Taylor's injuries are terrible. Two of his fingers are off, one of whom was shot in the head, have been committed for trial.

INCENDIARISM.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by incendiaries last night to burn a whole row of buildings on Newark avenue, Jersey City.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Deutschland, from Bremen, arrived yesterday.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Rewards Offered for Foreigners' Heads in China—Feeling in Japan in Regard to the Oneida Disaster—Indignation at the Light Sentence of Capt. Eyre—Persecution of Native Christians—Bad Feeling Toward Foreigners.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The steamer China arrived to-day from Hong Kong, February 12th, and Yokohama 23d. She experienced heavy weather on the homeward voyage. She spoke the steamer Japan March 10, all well. On February 13, communicated with the United States steamer Delaware, and took aboard Fleet Captain Row, a passenger for Yokohama. The Delaware's machinery was disabled, and she was returning to Hong Kong under sail.

CHINA—At Tien-Tien the weather was cold and business dull. At Hankow New Years was extensively celebrated, business being suspended. At Formosa there was trouble on account of the Mandarin's attempt to prevent shipments of camphor by English merchants. Rewards for certain foreigners' heads are said to have been offered at Shanghai. The Emperor was receiving the credentials of the Ambassador from Paris.

The Chinese steamer Confucius was lost in Yangtsi river. The French steamer Thabor had arrived, via the Suez Canal.

PEKIN—The Government will issue a proclamation offering to sell rank, title and office.

At Hong Kong the loss of the Oneida created a profound sensation and gloom over the community.

Captain Faulkner, of the wrecked bark Ellery, died in hospital from exposure. Business was suspended everywhere on account of the New Year.

JAPAN—Yokohama—The affair of the Oneida has agitated the community the entire month. Capt. Eyre was allowed a passage on the Bombay, notwithstanding the repeated requests and demand of Mr. De Long upon the British authorities for his arrest, criminal trial and punishment. The sentence of the court suspends Capt. Eyre six months. The foreigners are indignant not only at this, but at the intolerable English insolence to which our Minister was subjected during the investigation.

Captain Roe, chief of staff of the United States steamer Delaware, had reached Yokohama, and would immediately hold a naval inquiry. The only bodies found were those of Captain Williams and the engineer.

The Japanese authorities are pursuing what few native Christians escaped persecution. It is said they now demand that foreign ministers and missionaries be prohibited from teaching the natives or in any way promulgating their faith.

The Peninsula and Oriental steamer Sunda ran into and immediately sunk the German Carrie Jane. The crew were saved.

From Hiags, Nagasaki and Oska there are terrible accounts of Christian persecutions and degradations. Family ties are entirely disregarded.

At Yeddo four to five thousand houses were destroyed by fire on the 4th and 5th of February. The American Consulate narrowly escaped.

There is bad feeling toward foreigners in all directions. Foreigners, especially officials, are closely watched.

CHICAGO.

The Old Court House Declared to be Unsafe—School Teacher Honorably Acquitted—Severe Snow Storm.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The Committee appointed by the Chicago bar to investigate and report as to the safety of the old Court House and wings met this morning. Colonel Evans, chairman of the Committee, said they had prepared a report which he read, prefacing it with some remarks relative to the present condition of the Court House. He had examined the building personally and carefully, and was satisfied the old building needed other support than it now had; that in its present condition it was unsafe, and persons inside of it were daily and hourly in danger of being crushed by the falling of some portion of the structure. Col. Evans then read the report of Mr. Randall, architect, which was in the shape of replies to inquiries. In reply to a question whether the floors were strong in any way, he replied that he had not positively determined. The joists were sprung, and there were several locations where the floors were not as substantial as they should be. In reply to a question whether the foundations of the new wings are safe, Mr. Randall answered emphatically, no. In reply to what might happen beyond the contingency of such an accident, such a superstructure. He recommended the removal of the interior walls from the floors which rests upon the joists; also the removal of a great portion of the roof. He would be diffident, he said, to find a building which combined more completely the elements of self-destruction than the present one. Mr. Randall said he had examined the roof with four experts, and they had come to the unanimous opinion that the roof was liable to come down at any moment. One architect said that every time a strong wind struck it it came down a column that would let down the whole mass with it. Four of the experts said that the same purpose the Committee adjourned without taking any action.

Miss Rose Learner in Walsh school, who was arrested for pushing a lad named Loge down stairs and fracturing his skull, was acquitted to-day before Justice Moore. Miss Rose was honorably acquitted, having proven by a large number of scholars that she was not present when the boy was pushed down stairs, but that the lad fell of his own accord, and while engaged in scuffling.

A letter from Sioux City, Iowa, dated March 16, says the most violent and severe snow storm that has swept over that region during a period of fifteen years commenced on the seventy-two consecutive hours.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court yesterday found bills of indictment against Augustus H. Burley, Wm. H. Carter and John Carter, all members of the Board of Public Works, and Rufus Rose and Isaac Cheney, formerly of the same body, which charges the parties above named with erecting a building dangerous to the lives of the [illegible] men thereon and the future occupants thereof, and the public generally, and with the offense of creating and establishing a common nuisance contrary to the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois. The testimony taken by the Grand Jury, and upon which they have found the bill, is not made public for the present. The jury state that they find the exterior walls and foundations sufficient to take out a license as a wholesale dealer in districts where the vote is against license, and in districts where the vote is in favor of license, they may sell the same in the way and manner now provided by existing laws.

PUNISHMENT OF GAMBLERS.

The new law for the punishment of gamblers provides that all gamblers shall be fined not more than $1,000, and imprisoned not over [illegible] years, and all keepers of games the [illegible] tery dealers are punishable in [illegible] but purchasers of ticket[illegible] claims or [illegible] for such games [illegible] ners of [illegible] bidder[illegible] allowing [illegible] sale, and recover in any [illegible] act is quite full and very [illegible]

RICHMOND.

The Cont[illegible] Under[illegible] still Re[illegible]

[illegible], VA., March 19.—At daylight this [illegible]ng, when Mayor Cahoon's police were being stationed, Mayor Ellison's police went around and arrested them all. They stripped them of their badges and disarmed them. Three of Cahoon's force, who were not caught, took refuge in a house. At noon to-day the second police station surrendered to Ellison's police. Early this morning the United States Marshal served notice on Ellison, the chief of police and council, ordering them to appear and move before Judge Underwood, of the United States Court, on Wednesday next, for an injunction restraining them from acting. Cahoon held court this morning, but did not disperson. No disturbance. Cahoon's force, reduced to about thirty men, is shut up in the station house, and Ellison's force, numbering about two hundred and fifty, have possession of the city.

Governor Walker to-day addressed a letter to Gen. Canby. After stating the fact that the militia force now interfering in the affairs of the Mayor of the city, elected and qualified according to law, from performing the duties of his office, in the seeming intention of enabling a mere pretender to that office to discharge the duties, he asserts that the case is presented to him to set out the request of the Legislature or other civil authority than the Governor, who, under the law, is the authority Gen. Canby does this, Canby replied that his interference was not a political contestant, but only to prevent a breach of the peace, and his authority for such action was from the President and Secretary of War, and his duty was to do so until order was restored.

The city is quiet to-night, and there is a general possession except at the third station house, where Cahoon has his headquarters and about forty men, white and colored, with him. A large crowd of colored men were gathered around the building all evening. None of Cahoon's police can appear on the street without being arrested. The Governor has issued further collision between the opposing parties. Ellison's police number about two hundred men, besides a reserve force of one hundred held in reserve. At two meetings of citizens last night resolutions were adopted in short order.

RICHMOND, March 20.—All is quiet to-night. Mayor Ellison's police are in possession of the city. Mayor Cahoon's force of forty men are still in the third station house, which is a large crowd of blacks gathered all day.

Gov. Walker has issued a proclamation. Canby's letter, in which the Governor quotes all the acts of Congress on the subject to show that Canby had no shadow of authority for interfering in municipal affairs, unless called on by the Legislature or State authorities, and that he had no any authority in the orders issued by the President or Secretary of War. He says it is clear from the letter written by Gen. Canby to Mayor Ellison on the 18th, that Canby had determined to protect Cahoon in exercising the functions of an office which, under the laws of the State, he did not and could not hold. The Governor says as chief executive officer of the State he will see its laws faithfully performed, and when he finds the power of the State inadequate, he will call in the aid of the United States. He contends that in a municipal difference in New York neither Governor Hoffman nor military officer would have interfered, nor should it be done here in the view of the power to maintain its authority in the orders issued by the President or Secretary of War. He says it is clear from the letter written by Gen. Canby to Mayor Ellison on the 18th, that Canby had determined to protect Cahoon in exercising the functions of an office which, under the laws of the State, he did not and could not hold. The Governor says as chief executive officer of the State he will see its laws faithfully performed, and when he finds the power of the State inadequate, he will call in the aid of the United States. He contends that in a municipal difference in New York neither Governor Hoffman nor military officer would have interfered, nor should it be done here in the view of the power to maintain its authority in the Union with any other.

An appended letter from Mayor Ellison states that Cahoon has refused to leave the city. He said he would get Cahoon's friends to advise him to withdraw his men into the station house, and Ellison should discharge his special police and take possession the next day. Gen. Canby himself took possession.

RICHMOND, March 20, Midnight.—A dense crowd of blacks were standing at the third station house, and no blocked up the streets that to-night Mayor Ellison determined to clear them away. At eleven o'clock the police force of men there who proceeded to clear Jefferson street. They were fired upon by the negroes, and Richard Bush, member of the special force, instantly killed, and Captain Wm. Knox wounded. The Ellison police then fired on the crowd, who, after resisting the attack, were driven away. The negroes carried their dead and wounded, if there were many, with them. The police succeeded in clearing the street, and at this time all is quiet. Bush's body was taken to City Hall.

When One Buys Anything.

One always wants the best, and this is the reason why Pier, Dannals & Co. sell so much cream ale.

HARRISBURG.

The Local Option License Bill.

The Bill as Passed by the House—The Anti-Gambling Act—The Roosters After the Omnibus Railroad Bill.

The following is the local option license bill as it passed the House of Representatives:

WHEREAS, All laws to be efficient should have the approbation and support of the people; and whereas, it is represented that a majority of the legal voters of certain counties, boroughs, wards and townships desire the passage of a law, that shall, in such districts, forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and confine such sales to medical, sacramental, artistic and mechanical purposes; and whereas, it is desirable to obtain a certain indication of popular sentiment in regard to such sales; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the several counties of this Commonwealth, upon petition of at least one-fourth of the number of legal voters of any district in this Commonwealth, as determined by the number of votes at the last general election, held previous to the presentation of said petition, setting forth the desire of said petitioners that a vote of the legal voters of the district, of which the said petitioners are residents, may be had to determine whether or not the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be allowed in said district, except for medicinal, sacramental, artistic and mechanical purposes, as provided for in this act, shall order and direct an election to be held at the election in said district so petitioning next ensuing after the presentation of said petition, or at such special election as the said Court may order, the time and place for which shall be named in said order; and it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of election in said districts, at the said general election, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said district, on the outside "sale of liquors," and on the inside "for the sale of liquors," or "against the sale of liquors," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said election, and the said inspectors shall be required to make a return of the same made to the clerk of the said court, duly certified, as required by law, which certificates shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court thereafter to be held, and the said court shall be filed with the other records of said court.

SEC. 2. That the said petitions shall be verified by the affidavits of two or more of the petitioners, and shall be presented to said court at least sixty days before the time of holding said election, and the said court shall issue their order for the holding of said election at least thirty days before said time; a copy of which order shall be delivered to the Sheriff, or other officer whose duty it is to give the legal notice of elections, who shall give notice to the legal voters of said district of the said order of said court, authorizing the said election to be held, and by said district; the Sheriff or other officer and the clerks of said election shall receive the same fees for filing the said petition and issuing the order of said court as are by law allowed in similar cases.

SEC. 3. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the said inspectors, judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections, and the penalties of the said election laws are hereby made applicable to the said inspectors, judges, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and attending such elections held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That whenever by the returns of said election in any district it shall appear that a majority of the votes then cast are against the sale of liquors, then and in that case the said court shall enter of record a proper minute to be recorded in the minutes of said court, and thereafter in such district this act shall, from and [illegible] be in force, and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell liquors as aforesaid in said district, except as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to forbid such sales by the regularly licensed inn-keepers before the issue of the order of said court authorizing said vote as aforesaid, for the unexpired term for which the said license may have been granted: *Provided, further*, That no tavern or tavern preference shall be granted in any person or persons for violation of the laws of this Commonwealth shall be refused by reason of the passage of this act, or its adoption by the people of their districts: *Provided*, however, it shall appear that said returns show a majority of the votes cast at said election for the sale of liquors in said district, then this act shall not be in force or remain in force in said district, and all laws and applicable governing the sale of liquors shall be held to apply and be in force therein; and provided, that [illegible] like time and like manner as that [illegible] a vote may be had at any general election not more than one year after the order of the court to renew the laws existing, and permitting the sale of liquors, and a majority of votes be cast "for the sale of liquors" then such laws shall obtain until again reversed, and the time [illegible] as aforesaid, but in no case shall people shall have control of the sale of liquors within the limits of churches, almshouses, workhouses, wards and townships; *Provided*, this act shall not have the effect to repeal any local law to license the sale of liquors or malting drinks in any district in the State.

SEC. 5. That in districts in which two, three and four of this act shall be held to include either a city, borough or township.

SEC. 6. That in districts where, pursuant to the forms indicated in the previous act, a majority of the votes against the sale of liquors, said vote being attested by the officers of the election as already provided, the retail sale of intoxicating liquors shall be and is hereby forbidden in such district under the penalties and forfeiture provided by the laws in said district at the time of said election, and [illegible] liquors may be sold for medicinal, domestic, shall not be sold by wholesale within the limits thereof in less quantities than five gallons at one time, under the penalties and forfeiture inflicted by the laws restricting the wholesale of liquors, provided that [illegible] cordials or other malt liquor, upon taking out a license in accordance with existing laws, may sell the same in quantities not less than one-eighth of a barrel.

SEC. 7. That intoxicating liquors shall be held to mean ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, bitters in whole or part, all wines, and all mixtures, except as in this act [illegible] as beverage; *Provided*, That vintners may sell which they have found on the hill, or at the place of manufacture in quantities not less than five gallons, and that no person shall [illegible] take out a license as a wholesale dealer in districts where the vote is against license, and in districts where the vote is in favor of license, they may sell the same in the way and manner now provided by existing laws.

[illegible] ratified the [illegible]eldt dues.

[illegible]ews.

[illegible] The steamship [illegible]ew York, has arrived.

[illegible]rown, March 19.—The steamship Ne[illegible]a arrived to-day.

[illegible]ngsworth, March 20.—The steamer City of New York arrived last night.

LONDON, March 19.—The steamship Russia arrived at Liverpool this morning. She came from Liverpool direct, and did not call at Queenstown.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 19.—Consols for money 93; for account 93¼. American securities steady—6s, 1862, 90; 1865, 87¾, 86¾; 1867, 86¾; 10-40s, 84¼. Illinois Central, 85¾. Great Western, 29¼. At Frankfort bonds firm and active at 80½.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 19.—Bourse quiet; Rentes 73 francs 62 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Cotton firmer; sales 10,000 bales middling uplands at 11¼d; Orleans 11¼d. California white wheat 9s 2d Red Western No. 2, 8s 10d; No. 1, 9s 3d@9s 4d. Western flour 29s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 27s 6d. Oats, peas, and barley unchanged.

Pork 92s. Beef 108s 6d. Lard quiet at 63s 6d. Cheese 72s 6d. Bacon 56s.

Produce unchanged.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, March 19.—Linseed cakes dull. Sugar firm. Linseed oil, 32s. Refined petroleum dull at 1s 10d. Turpentine 30s 3d.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, March 19.—Cotton dull at 136 francs on spot.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, March 19.—Petroleum quiet at 56 francs.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meeting in Interest of the Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., March 19, 1870.

The citizens of Marshall county met at Bailey Hall to-day at one o'clock, to discuss matters in regard to the propriety of voting an appropriation to aid in the construction of the Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific Railroad. The hall was filled, and the meeting an influential one. C. H. Reeves, the President of the organization, addressed the meeting in a clear and lucid manner, setting forth the object of the road, and was followed by Hon. Horace Corbin, who was in favor of the road but opposed to the appropriation. These gentlemen were followed by John C. Cushman, M. A. O. Howard, and others, in short, pointed and well timed speeches in favor of the appropriation, and the meeting closed with prospects favorable to the appropriation and the speedy completion of the road. We have just learned that an election was held in the adjoining county of Stark for the purpose of securing a similar appropriation, and that it was unfavorable by a majority of almost an unanimous vote. A vote will take place in this county on the 26th.

HARTFORD, March 20.—The contract for constructing the Valley Railroad from Valparaiso to Saybrooke has been awarded to Clyde & Dillon, who are to complete the work before the close of next winter. The bid was about $625,000.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The lower House has passed a bill making it a penitentiary offense for railroad agents to fraudulently sell transfer tickets. The bill for the relief of Senator [illegible] passed a concurrent resolution asking Congress to donate all Government lands in Missouri to public schools.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 19.—A bill was introduced in the Senate, making the obtaining of money or goods under false pretences a penitentiary offense. The House adopted a resolution requesting Congress not to increase the number of representatives in the House at Washington.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, March 19.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Miss., special says the House to-day resolutions were passed allowing each member one dollar's worth of postage stamps, and appropriating to four thousand dollars. It has been discovered that the official copy of the new Constitution is not on file in the office of the Secretary of State, and a committee has been appointed to find it or prepare another. John Williams, of Madison county, was elected State Librarian. The committee appointed to decide what officers are necessary for the Legislature reported to-day that it was absolutely necessary to have thirty-four beadsmen the Speaker, President and committee clerks. The Republican caucus last night resolved to request Ames to the United States Senate if re[illegible] jected.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte at Tours—Spanish Bishops and Clergy Required to take the Oath to the Constitution—The French Ambassador at Rome Summoned to Paris for Consultation—Count Daru's Note not Answered—ThePopeForbidsFrench Prelates Celebrating Mass for Montalembert—All Pacha Asking Concessions for the Armenians—Portugal to Send an Expedition to Macao—Death of the Bishop of Barbadoes, &c., &c.

The Trial of Pierre Bonaparte.

PARIS, March 19.—The High Court for the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the homicide of Victor Noir, convened at Tours yesterday. Princess Bonaparte and her children have already arrived there. An enormous crowd collected around the railroad depot to see the distinguished visitors. The city is crowded with strangers.

PARIS, March 20.—Prince Bonaparte has arrived at Tours in charge of an officer of the *gens d' armes*, and accompanied by the chief officer of pouce. Pascual Grousset, who sent Victor Noir to Prince Bonaparte on the morning of the fatal affray, and Millière, both on the editorial staff of *La Marseillaise*, are also in Tours as witnesses. Rochefort, Grousset and Millière were transported in charge of officers because undergoing sentence as prisoners at La Sainte Pelegie. Arrangements are made to send telegraph reports of the progress of the trial to the Emperor every two hours.

Personal.

M. Ollivier is a candidate for the Academy of France.

The Emperor and Empress are to be godfather and godmother to the grandson of Ambassador La Vallete.

An American Sentenced.

One Booth, an American, has been sentenced to imprisonment at Londonderry for killing a man named Tyler, in November last.

Death of a Bishop.

LONDON, March 19.—The Bishop of Barbadoes died to-day at his house in Western England.

Change in Bank of England.

The officers of the Bank of England have determined to express the assay of gold in thousandths hereafter, instead of in carats. Thus bars will be calculated in one-three thousandths hereafter, instead of in twenty-four and sixty-eighth part, as at present.

Funeral of Montalembert.

ROME, March 19.—The funeral service of Count Montalembert was held in this city to-day, and in which Bishop Dupanloup was to take part, was countermanded by the Pope, regarded as a manifestation against the Ecclesiastical Council and Papal power, and an ill effect. A mass was ordered to be celebrated in honor of Montalembert by an Italian priest of the Pope's selection.

The Honduras Railway.

LONDON, March 19.—The contract for the construction of the Honduras Railway was signed here on Thursday—the work to be begun within a year.

The Odds in Favor of Oxford.

Among the sporting men odds are against the Cambridge in their coming race with Oxford.

Young Burglars Arrested.

BERLIN, March 19.—King William yesterday received the oath of the late Burlingame.

Clergy Required to Take the Oath.

MADRID, March 20.—The official gazette publishes a decree requiring the bishops and clergy to take the oath to the Constitution within two months.

Summoned for Consultation.

PARIS, March 20.—The Marquis of Bonneville, French Ambassador to Rome, is expected here to-day. He has received a *congé* for eight days, and been summoned for consultation.

ROME, March 20.—It is believed that the absence of the Marquis of Bonneville will last three weeks. The discussion in the Council on the twenty-nine articles of the church will not begin until his return.

Not Yet Answered.

The answer to the note of Count Daru, demanding the withdrawal of the papal representative to the Council, has not yet left Rome.

The Mass for Montalembert.

The Pope forbade the French prelates from celebrating mass for Montalembert, considering it a demonstration of hostility to the Ecumenical Council. An Italian Bishop officiated, and the Pope attended in one of the galleries. The ceremonies took place in the Council was in actual session, few of the Bishops could assist.

Mission from All Pacha.

The arrival is expected here of an agent of All Pacha, charged with obtaining concessions to calm the agitation of the Armenians, caused by an infringement of their privileges by the Papal court.

Tours Overrun.

LONDON, March 20.—A dispatch from Tours reports the city excessively crowded with strangers, eager to witness the trial of Pierre Bonaparte. Trains to that point are overloaded [illegible]

Expedition to Macao.

LISBON, March [illegible] Por[illegible] will send an expe[illegible] at Macao.

PARIS [illegible] ratified the [illegible]

[illegible]ews.

[illegible] The steamship [illegible]ew York, has arrived.

[illegible]rown, March 19.—The steamship Ne[illegible]a arrived to-day.

[illegible]ngsworth, March 20.—The steamer City of New York arrived last night.

LONDON, March 19.—The steamship Russia arrived at Liverpool this morning. She came from Liverpool direct, and did not call at Queenstown.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 19.—Consols for money 93; for account 93¼. American securities steady—6s, 1862, 90; 1

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY MARCH 21, 1870.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* thinks that the Funding Bill will be beautifully scotched" in the House of Representatives, for the reason that there are "seventy members of that body who are either presidents, directors or stockholders in national banks, besides several whose patron saints are JAY COOKE & Co., and other bankers. All this may be true, but more is the pity—at least so far as the reasons are concerned.

In another part of this paper will be found the "Local Option License Law" as it passed the House. In some respects it is ambiguous. After providing for submitting the question of license or no license to "any district," a "district" is defined to "include either a city, borough or township." The vote, therefore, is not to be taken by counties, as originally contemplated. The bill will engage the scrutiny of the public, and the Legislature, if time is given, will learn the character of public sentiment concerning it.

THE legitimate result of watering railroad stock has shown itself in the application of the Hudson River and New York Central Companies for permission to increase their rates of fare one cent a mile. Having nearly doubled their stock by the watering process, they want permission to tax the people so as to make the liquid as well as the solid profitable. What the New York Roads are bold enough to ask for will in time be demanded, or done without so much as asking leave, by other companies that have gone into the stock watering business.

THE report that the St. Domingo Treaty is a "big thing," and has money in it for somebody, is disproved by the fact that every lobbyist in Washington is opposed to it. This is about as good reason why it should be ratified as we have heard yet. Some very mean papers have undertaken to insinuate that General GRANT is influenced by sordid motives in pressing the measure. If there is anything sordid in the case, certain Senators in the opposition would soon change their base. About the most unfavorable sign that we have seen is the fact that Senator CAMERON, after receiving against the Treaty Committee, has promised to go for it in the Senate. We shall see how he keeps his promise, which is said to have been made to General GRANT.

ONE of the curious things in the ways of government is the appointment of GEORGE H. BUTLER, Gen. BUTLER'S nephew, to be Consul at Alexandria, in the place of Mr. CHARLES HALE. BUTLER is a harum-scarum fellow; if he is not positively deficient in the most ordinary qualifications for the post, he certainly has no peculiar fitness for it. Mr. HALE, on the contrary, has peculiar qualifications besides an experience of five or six years. It is a position of growing importance, and special care should be taken to have our country ably represented in the Egyptian quarter. It is clear that "Gen. BUTLER has dominated over Mr. FISH and the New England Senators, who had much to do in making the selection, and that new relations must have been established between BUTLER and the President.

THE *World* thinks that "if there is anything Governor HOFFMAN ought to covet, it is an opportunity to rectify the mistake he made in approving that piece of knavery" perpetrated by the New York Legislature last winter, in passing a law whereby GOULD, Fisk & Co. are secured the perpetual possession of the Erie Railroad. There was just such a piece of "knavery" perpetrated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and we believe we are entitled to the credit or discredit of setting New York the example. Without undertaking to decide how this particular law has worked in this State, we urge that every citizen has an interest in seeing any law grounded in injustice and dangerous in its doctrine, wiped out. Unjustifiable means to attain an end desired for the best reasons should never be excused. New York is inclined to take the back track in the business. Governor HOFFMAN, it is said, has solicitations of having the opportunity of doing his share to have her. In the Legislature there is a strong feeling in favor of such a course, and it is not impossible that it will prevail. We wish we could say as much for Pennsylvania.

WRITERS in the New York *Tribune* are trying to settle the "truth of history" in regard to the battle of Nashville. It is very important that the "truth of history" in general, where there is any dispute, should be settled while witnesses are yet alive. But this is not the only piece of history the truth of which needs settling. We refer especially to SIMON CAMERON's expulsion from the LINCOLN Cabinet. Senator WILSON has been betrayed into giving weight to the story concocted to falsify history, that CAMERON went out gracefully and with all the honors; when facts accessible to all prove that Mr. LINCOLN summarily dismissed him from his Cabinet, but consented to permit Mr. CHASE to place a good face on matters by manufacturing the correspondence which was given to the public to relieve CAMERON from the odium which otherwise would have attached to his going. Just on this point history should not be falsified, and we call upon Senator WILSON to do his part in asserting its truth. We think we can assume that he is no longer ignorant or deceived concerning the facts relating to CAMERON's departure from the LINCOLN Cabinet.

THE passage of the bill termed the "Omnibus Railroad bill" is hailed with satisfaction all over the State. The policy of exchanging certain bonds in the State Treasury to encourage improvement, the security being preserved, has become the settled one of the State, and it would seem a difficult matter to devise a better one. The more closely it is scanned and its practical operation observed, the more feasible does it appear—indeed, nothing amounting to a solid objection has come to our knowledge. In no other way is it probable the road up the Monongahela, connecting Pittsburgh with the net work of railroads leading to the Atlantic and the Gulf, be secured in so short a time, or perhaps at all. We especially regret that the Allegheny delegation should not have been united in support of the measure. They took order as follows: For the bill, Representatives WALTON, TAYLOR and MILLAR. Against the bill, Senators GRAHAM and HOVARD, and Representatives HUMPHREYS, KERR and WHITE. We believe the constituents of our Senators and members are united almost to a man in favor of the bill, and the regret that Allegheny should have furnished so many negative votes seems to be universal.

SOME of the most celebrated demagogues of whom history tells are known to have combined in their persons strong democratic opinions, at least professions with decided aristocratic prejudices. JOHN WILKES, who gave GEORGE III. and his ministers so much trouble, when late in life favored by his Majesty with an interview, astonished the old King by the declaration, "Your Majesty, *I* was never a WILKite!" One of the remarkable phenomena of the present time is the combination of aristocratic antecedents and position with avowed popular sympathies. Several well known living instances will occur to the reader. One of them is said to be the heir of the House of Orleans who became familiar to the soldiers of the army of the Potomac as aid to General MCCLELLAN, under the American title of Captain PARIS. Having spent most of his life in England, he has always taken extraordinary interest in the condition of the laboring classes. The result of this interest, and of the studies prompted by it, has been lately given to the world in the form of a book on "English Trades-Unions." The book is described by those who have read it as excellent in all respects, and as breathing a noble spirit of justice and liberty for the lowest in the social scale as well as the highest.

IN no part of the world, unless the Eternal City be an exception, can the BOURBONS be said to enjoy much favor. The distrust, or even hatred with which they are regarded in Europe, might almost have led us to expect that they would find a little patronage, if nothing better, in this country. But in the comments of the American press on the recent fatal duel between HENRI DE BOURBON and the Duc de MONTPENSIER neither sympathy for the living nor the slightest respect for the dead was discoverable. Perhaps not a few Americans have been struck with the absence of fairness and impartiality in many of the remarks suggested by the unfortunate occurrence, as if the mere fact of belonging to the BOURBON family were sufficient to cancel all claims to respectful consideration. The comments of the leading New York city papers were especially harsh, some of them coarse, others satirical. The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in its issue of the 19th inst., devotes considerable space to translated extracts from the *Tribune*, *Post*, *Sun*, etc., and though by no means an admirer of BOURBON rulers, makes a few remarks in the way of rebuke and correction:

> "It is not enough to display wit; it should, if that were possible, hit the mark, even when the demolition of princes is the matter in hand. The *World*, it is true, does not go to the gutter to find the mire where it got the notion that the Bourbons are a race of small cowards. Far from that, be the thought of sustaining in their political character the members of any family which has had its day. There is, however, a certain posterity in assuming that as the representatives of a great race the men of the past possessed less worth than was or is possessed by the representatives of republicanism. The Bourbon family, who have had their weaknesses, have nevertheless furnished a family of heroes during their recollections they have more than one hero of whom America would be proud, and the sons of Orleans in particular have in our African wars, in bravery and good military qualities, fairly competed with the most brilliant officers of our army. It is proud, in fact, to be ungrateful to forget that members of the family count a regiment among them in the soldiers of the United States in the late sanguinary war, and that three princes were killed in action. Perhaps there is no harm in recalling this that we may not be guilty merely through levity or envy of the honorable purpose of giving a last kick to the monarchical institutions of the old world."

ALTHOUGH the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported, by a decisive vote, adversely to Dominican annexation, yet a warm interest is manifested by the friends of the measure, which may yet possibly secure its adoption by the Senate. The President has expressed himself decidedly in its favor, and during a recent visit to the capital, made for the purpose of conferring with Senators on the subject, spoke very freely with all whom he met there, expressing his opinion that the island would be a valuable and even necessary acquisition to us. France, it is well known, has always had an eye upon Dominica, and it might be set down as certain that should the annextion not be consummated by the United States, that government or England would undoubtedly step in and have the island; and, despite our views expressed by the Monroe doctrine that foreign governments should not be allowed to establish themselves on this hemisphere, we could not deny them the right to have it after having rejected the proposition made by the Dominicans, who had awaited patiently the action of our Government. Of course, at this early stage of the case, it is impossible to form any definite opinion as to the probabilities of its adoption. A two-thirds vote will be necessary to its ratification; that the vote will be close there can be no doubt, but the indications are more favorable for its adoption than at first expected.

SYSTEMATIC DECEPTION—THE DUTY OF PROTECTIONISTS.

It is more or less the fashion of press reporters and correspondents to ignore the Protection side of the Tariff question in Congress, and pay special attention to whatever makes for free trade and Mr. WELLS. It is seldom noticed that petitions in favor of Protection are presented. One would suppose that the Tariff bill framed by the Committee on Ways and Means had few or no friends at all, and that free traders were about to sweep everything before them. It would be well not to accept these partial, not to say interested representations, for they are likely to deceive those who credit them as true. The advocates of free trade, it must be confessed, have been quite successful in exerting an influence, which to some may seem peculiar, over many who for the moment control some of the avenues to the public afforded by the press. To gaining possession of these avenues the enemies of Protection have undeniably paid much attention, whereby a fictitious public sentiment has been created, error spread abroad and much mischief done. The vigilance of their opponents in this respect ought to teach Protectionists what should be their line of action. The press is the great lever for influencing public opinion; and when we consider how great is its power it becomes not a little alarming that it should ever fall into sordid hands and be prostituted, as it not uncharitable to believe some of our leading journals have been, though appearing to the lusser nature of those who unfortunately have the control of them. The friends of Protection have no need for resorting to such reprehensible means; but there are pressing reasons why steps should be taken for meeting their opponents by exposing their fallacies and spreading the truth. It is among the people that the Tariff battle is to be fought and the question of Protection or Free Trade decided. Congress will never be in advance of the people in this any more than in other respects. It is undeniably true that the friends of Protection have much to gain or lose in making choice of representatives in Congress. At the next election a new Congress will be chosen. It may be assumed for an entire certainty that the Free Traders will put forward their best men and ablest representatives, in which respect their example may be imitated with profit by the Protectionists. A great battle is impending whereby the policy of the Government will be fixed for years. The crisis calls the ablest advocates and most skillful laborers to the front. Protectionists should put their best men forward. The cause should not be committed to a feeble advocacy. Wherever Protectionists have it in their power they should send to Congress men of experience and weight. Herein consists a duty from which there should be no shrinking. The signs of the times admonish the friends of the American system to be on the alert, and in no respect is the admonition more pressing than in regard to the choice of those by whom the battle is to be fought in Congress.

MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

All readers will, we suppose, agree that *Lippincott* for April is one of the best, if not *the best* number yet issued. Anthony Trollope's novel, *The Vicar of Bullhampton*, is concluded, and we are told that a new story by the same writer will be commenced in the May number. Great variety marks the contents. Mr. Pollard's for some time announced paper on the negro in the South appears, and will be read with much satisfaction by many. His testimony is of a cheering tendency to all interested in the freedmen.

Old and New in the number for April, by the variety and excellence of its articles, fully sustains the promise of its predecessors. Especially interesting and valuable is the *Record of Progress* which occupies considerable space in the magazine. No reader of the first and second numbers of *Old and New* would fail to understand that the sympathies of its managers were with the religious school that claims to be liberal in an extreme sense. But we suppose few readers, west of Boston at least, are prepared that the new Magazine was intended to be an organ of American universalism. Tree right of its managers to give this character is unquestionable. But the Magazine having taken on this decidedly sectarian character, it becomes the duty of those who recommended or described it as a literary publication of general and not religious tendency to announce the change.

The Steamer City of Boston.

The fate of the City of Boston still remains unsolved, no further tidings of her having yet been received. The report of her safe arrival at Queenstown, it appears, was originated on the London Stock Exchange, and considerable indignation has been expressed in London, as well as in this country, at the perpetration of a cruel hoax. It is mentioned as a curious instance of want of English journalistic enterprise that the London *Times* published the canard uncorrected twelve hours after the truth had been received in town. Insurance underwriters in London have again reduced the premium on the missing ship, while advancing that on the Samaria, and in the House of Commons Mr. Ledevre, on behalf of the managers of the Iuman line, denied that the steamer was overladen, and asserted their belief that she was afloat. Great excitement and distress exists in Halifax over the supposed disaster, and during the present suspense business is almost at a standstill.

OVER forty railroad projects are already before Congress asking for subsidies, while the river and harbor improvements sought for will amount, in the aggregate, to over eleven millions seven hundred thousand dollars. The Chicago *Tribune* gives a notable instance of the end towards the means in the case of the little town of Conneaut, Ohio, which is situated somewhere between Ashtabula and Erie or midway between Cleveland and Buffalo, which already had nearly $25,000 of the Government money, and is hard after more, and which during the year ending June 30, 1868, yielded in duties collected, the magnificent sum of eighteen dollars! This superlative town it is said will require annual dredging at Government expense to keep it in navigable repair.

THE news of the safety of the Samaria spread with great rapidity throughout the city of New York on Friday, and created the liveliest emotions of satisfaction and pleasure. The fact that she was saved added greatly to the hopes that the City of Boston might yet be heard from. The agent entertains strong hopes that she will yet prove safe.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New Albany *Commercial* says: "About a year ago, the Evansville papers were bragging hugely about a fourteen pound baby that had come to light in that fossiliferous city, and were vain enough to challenge the world to beat it. It happens that a bachelor, forty-four years old, named Schamel, residing near Greenville, and a blooming widow whom he had just married, accepted the challenge, and they now report a baby weighing sixteen and one-half pounds, and that it has not been a good year for babies either."

Philadelphia is building a great sewer. The section now in process of construction is two thousand six hundred and forty-seven feet long. It is laid in dry stone with a brick lining eighteen inches thick laid in cement. The stone wall is at least thirty feet wide at the base, but becomes narrower at the top. The conduit if of twenty feet diameter from side to side and and of about nineteen feet in height. The upper half is a semi-circle, and the bottom of course is thus flattened. The inside cross-section area is two hundred and seventy-nine feet. It is estimated that 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute can pass through this conduit on a gradient of 322 feet per mile, or 7¾ inches in 100 feet.

The walls of Sebastapol have now been completely restored, and upward of three hundred houses have been built in place of those which had been ruined by the bombardment. A new church in the form of a pyramid, built entirely of marble, has also been erected in the old cemetery of the town. The funds for the construction of this building were raised by a public subscription in the whole of Russia.

Captain Eyre, of the British steamer Bombay, deserves the treatment Skipper Ireson received from the women of Marblehead, which Whittier has immortalized:

> "Small pity for him! He sailed away
> From a leaking ship in Chaleur bay—
> Sailing away from a sinking wreck,
> Lay by! lay by! they cried to him.
> Back he answered 'Sink or swim!'
> Brag of your seas and gales again!
> Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
> Was tarred and feathered and carried in a cat
> By the women of Marblehead!"

Says a New York letter: The real estate sales at auction continue to show great backwardness on the part of buyers, together with a marked abatement in prices where transactions can really be effected. A house in Fourteenth street was put up this morning, in the presence of some two hundred persons. The owner wanted $47,500 for it, and $30,000 could remain on bond and mortgage, but the auctioneer did not get a single bid; so the property had to be withdrawn.

The Washington correspondents say Butterfield's resignation of Brevet Major General in the United States Army was on condition that he should receive no back payments until he satisfied the Pay Department of non-indebtedness to the Government.

The men who quit work at the Abbott Iron Company's Works, at Canton, Md., about six weeks ago, on the announcement that their wages would be reduced twelve and a half per cent., have submitted to the new schedule fixed by the company, and returned to their work.

A well-dressed boy was arrested the other day in San Francisco, on his way to Sunday school, for stoning Chinamen, and found his way to the city prison. It is satisfactory to learn, as we do from the *Bulletin*, that "the police have had positive orders to arrest all boys, of every description, and wherever found, who engage in assailing Chinamen."

In Great Britain common soldiers join the army, when they first enlist, for a period of ten years. At the end of that time they are allowed, if they please, to re-engage themselves for another term of eleven years, and when this is completed they become entitled to a pension. The London *Globe* is informed that the Government has ordered the discharge of some of these re-engaged men without a pension, and if so declares it to be an act of wicked injustice.

Of the attempt to introduce the best sugar industry into California, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: A large invoice of seed is now on the way to this city from France, and is close at hand. The results of the experiments thus far made in growing sugar beets in this State, show that the per cent, of saccharine matter is as large in beets produced here as in any part of the world. But the range in this respect is very great, varying from 5 to 15 per cent.

Professor Charles E. West, of Brooklyn, recently read a lecture in Pittsfield, Mass., upon the Pre-Historic Races, in which he maintained that at least three races of men, among them the Negro and the Mongolian, existed on the earth anterior to the creation of Adam, the progenitor of the Semitic family, that higher type of men in which and to which the Creator revealed himself, the primitive races having existed for periods of immense length, during which the planet underwent convulsions which rendered life, as we should conceive, undesirable and almost intolerable.

Cuba is a very rich country. In 1868 her exports were worth $104,000,000, which would be at the rate of $80 a head for the population, including men, women and children. These calculations do not cover the goods smuggled from the island to evade the duties which everything exported has to pay.

The following table just finished at the Treasury Department shows the tonnage entered at ports of the United States from ports in Mexico, 1850 to 1869, in periods of ten years:

	Total.	Am.	For. Br.	
1850-59	246,665	24,078	4,030	No data
1860-69	241,791	209,631	27,273	6,787
1850-69	980,260	233,709	31,303	15,848
1860-69	490,598	434,339	256,276	177,128

Mr. Berg, President of the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals, seems lately to be beset with troubles. He has sued the editor of the *Sunday Courier* for libel. After a hearing Justice Dowling held the libel to be made in order to give both parties an opportunity to settle the difficulty amicably.

THE New York *World*, in noticing the recent celebration of St. Patrick's Day, which by the way, was perhaps the most enthusiastically observed throughout the United States of any preceding similar occasion, remarks that the collection, makes the rather ungracious suggestion, that perhaps after all, St. Patrick was only a myth, and expresses the opinion that "the evidence is certainly in favor of such a theory." The editor says that "St. Patrick was never heard of until a thousand years after the date of his supposed birth, and we know absolutely nothing of his history. Even those are willing to accept the common story of his navigating the sea in extempore boats, somewhat more unseworthy than the light draught monitors, and with his successful campaign with the Irish reptiles of the period. On the other hand there is considerable plausibility in the theory that 'Patrick' is merely a corruption of the word Patrician, and that the whole legend symbolizes the introduction of civilization into Britain and Ireland by the Roman patrician generals." What then becomes of the many supposed accurate biographies of St. Patrick contained in all the Encyclopedias? We doubt whether this summary obliteration of Ireland's tutelar Saint will be quite acceptable to that class of citizens who are numerously identified with the *World*'s political faith, and who would not, in our opinion, wish to have their long cherished traditions thus ruthlessly swept away. The *World*, however, as though appreciating this view of the case, cajolingly adds:

> However this may be, the warmth and enthusiasm with which our Irish fellow citizens celebrated the day is very creditable to them. The men who cling so ardently to their national faith and their national legends are the very material from which to make earnest and loyal American citizens.

THE Philadelphia *North American* favors the consolidation of several small business firms into large ones as one of the most successful means of retaining and extending business. Each concern entering into a consolidation would bring with it capital, credit, trade, experience and enterprise; and the whole would make an agency and an influence that could not fail to be felt far and near. It is maintained that the field at the West is not sufficiently developed to warrant any western city in keeping such stocks as the seaboard importers must of necessity. If this opinion should happen to meet the great eye of Chicago we may expect a scene. The *American* concludes that consolidation of small firms into great ones will do more to cheapen the cost of managing commercial business than anything else that can be done. For this proceeds upon exactly the same principle as railway consolidation; and if one great company can manage a long line of railroad better and cheaper than the half dozen companies owning the links of which it is composed, so can one large firm manage more cheaply a volume of trade that if divided among a dozen small houses would eat itself up in charges of all kinds.

FROM no Southern State do we hear so cheering tidings as Texas. A late letter dated at Houston says the winter has been all that could be desired. It is thought with a continuation of the present favorable weather the value of the crops of every variety for 1870 may reach one hundred millions of dollars. The immigration of 1869 is estimated at about a quarter of a million. The prospect is that it will be much larger the current year. The Chinese, we are glad to learn, are coming in large numbers. Those already there are much liked, and are working quietly. Their letters about Texas to their friends in China. There is great increase in German immigration. Money to load is advertised in the papers, and the State Treasury is full to overflow. Immigrants are growing in favor, and school books are in request. Not for many years has there been so much prosperity or so good a prospect.

A HUNGARIAN, writing from Rome, describes a visit to the Church of St. Augustine, situated in a partially ruined locality, and around an old bare-fooled Sacristan the sole occupant. Having conducted me into the sacristy, says the writer, he showed me, on a rich velvet cushion enclosed in a small glass case, the cord with which Judas Iscariot had hanged himself. My cicerone maintained the relic to be authentic, and I could not hurt his feelings by an expression of doubt. It was not a string of the Archangel Gabriel, and the comb of the cock that crowed when Peter denied his Master, then the staff with which Moses divided the waters of the Red Sea, and afterwards the hat of Noah. My cicerone took care to inform me, every now and again, that in consideration of my being a "pious man," I could obtain a small portion of these invaluable relics at a very moderate price.

A CONTEMPORARY calls attention to the practice of enlarging the powers of private corporations by the Legislature without regard to the public interest. In some instances charters under which subscriptions and benefits were obtained have been perverted so as to grossly subserve special objects, and unwary subscribers to stock or grantors of lands, have been unable to recognize the charter, upon the terms on which they paid their money or conveyed their lands or other property. In the end they find the original design of the charter entirely subverted, their lands and franchises mortgaged, to raise money for speculative purposes, against their will, out of which the conspirators make money, but which sinks the property of the victimized stockholders in ruin.

OUR NEW RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston

Importance of the Project—Mineral and Agricultural Wealth of the Territory to be Developed—Views of Senator Johnston, of Virginia, and Hon. J. B. Donley, of Pennsylvania.

From Hon. J. B. Donley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1870.

HON. JOSEPH WALTON, Harrisburg, Pa.

My Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to enclose for your perusal an interesting letter recently received by me from the Hon. John W. Johnston, United States Senator from Virginia, setting forth in detail the varied features,—agricultural, mineral, geographical and commercial—of that State, in connection with the proposed enterprise of building a railroad from Pittsburgh to Charleston. This able exhibit of the resources of a large portion of the country through which the intended road is to pass, furnishes, in addition to those referred to in our late conversation upon the subject, many other considerations for pushing forward the enterprise to complete success. The adoption of the name, "Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad," has, in my judgment, given a national character to the enterprise. A railroad from Pittsburgh to Charleston, traversing five States, connecting the rich and populous country at the head of the Ohio valley with the fertile fields of the newly developing Southern States, constitutes a grand thoroughfare between the Northern and Southern, and will unquestionably awaken the attention not only of the people who are to be immediately benefited by it, but also that of capitalists elsewhere. The country through which it will pass contains the elements of boundless wealth in minerals of almost every description, and exists in large quantity; timber in great abundance, and of excellent quality, and a rich soil adapted to the culture of every variety of agricultural products.

Pittsburgh, the place of commencement, is becoming conspicuous for its wealth, and is really entitled to a much higher rank among the cities of the Union than it now holds. What Pittsburgh is now beginning to need is not additional means of transportation East or West, but a great Southern outlet for the product of her manufactories and new fields from which to obtain her raw material. In view of this, her people should be alive to the importance and necessity of building this road. Great rivals in their own particular industries are springing up in the various sections of the West, and it behooves them to seek a market in the new South for their manufactures. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad will place Pittsburgh nearer to Charleston and the heart of North and South Carolina than are Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati, and will enable her to successfully compete with the latter city, for the trade and custom of Georgia. These States, as well as the whole South, are in want of new and improved machinery and implements of all descriptions, from a steam engine to a cotton hoe. Pittsburgh can and will furnish that class of supply for her and all these markets, in the event of the completion of this railroad. Its opening will be the beginning of a new era in her commercial history. How long this may be postponed, will depend much upon the action of her own people. They should therefore wake up to the importance of the measure, and no longer permit themselves to be obnoxious to the charge, whether made justly or not, that they are content to learn, as we do from the *Bulletin*, that "the police have had positive orders to arrest all boys, of every description, and wherever found, who engage in assailing Chinamen."

In Great Britain common soldiers join the army, when they first enlist, for a period of ten years. At the end of that time they are allowed, if they please, to re-engage themselves for another term of eleven years, and when this is completed they become entitled to a pension. The London *Globe* is informed that the Government has ordered the discharge of some of these re-engaged men without a pension, and if so declares it to be an act of wicked injustice.

Of the attempt to introduce the best sugar industry into California, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: A large invoice of seed is now on the way to this city from France, and is close at hand. The results of the experiments thus far made in growing sugar beets in this State, show that the per cent, of saccharine matter is as large in beets produced here as in any part of the world. But the range in this respect is very great, varying from 5 to 15 per cent.

Professor Charles E. West, of Brooklyn, recently read a lecture in Pittsfield, Mass., upon the Pre-Historic Races, in which he maintained that at least three races of men, among them the Negro and the Mongolian, existed on the earth anterior to the creation of Adam, the progenitor of the Semitic family, that higher type of men in which and to which the Creator revealed himself, the primitive races having existed for periods of immense length, during which the planet underwent convulsions which rendered life, as we should conceive, undesirable and almost intolerable.

Cuba is a very rich country. In 1868 her exports were worth $104,000,000, which would be at the rate of $80 a head for the population, including men, women and children. These calculations do not cover the goods smuggled from the island to evade the duties which everything exported has to pay.

The following table just finished at the Treasury Department shows the tonnage entered at ports of the United States from ports in Mexico, 1850 to 1869, in periods of ten years:

	Total.	Am.	For. Br.	
1850-59	246,665	24,078	4,030	No data
1860-69	241,791	209,631	27,273	6,787
1850-69	980,260	233,709	31,303	15,848
1860-69	490,598	434,339	256,276	177,128

Mr. Berg, President of the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals, seems lately to be beset with troubles. He has sued the editor of the *Sunday Courier* for libel. After a hearing Justice Dowling held the libel to be made in order to give both parties an opportunity to settle the difficulty amicably.

THE New York *World*, in noticing the recent celebration of St. Patrick's Day, which by the way, was perhaps the most enthusiastically observed throughout the United States of any preceding similar occasion, remarks that the collection, makes the rather ungracious suggestion, that perhaps after all, St. Patrick was only a myth, and expresses the opinion that "the evidence is certainly in favor of such a theory." The editor says that "St. Patrick was never heard of until a thousand years after the date of his supposed birth, and we know absolutely nothing of his history. Even those are willing to accept the common story of his navigating the sea in extempore boats, somewhat more unseworthy than the light draught monitors, and with his successful campaign with the Irish reptiles of the period. On the other hand there is considerable plausibility in the theory that 'Patrick' is merely a corruption of the word Patrician, and that the whole legend symbolizes the introduction of civilization into Britain and Ireland by the Roman patrician generals." What then becomes of the many supposed accurate biographies of St. Patrick contained in all the Encyclopedias? We doubt whether this summary obliteration of Ireland's tutelar Saint will be quite acceptable to that class of citizens who are numerously identified with the *World*'s political faith, and who would not, in our opinion, wish to have their long cherished traditions thus ruthlessly swept away. The *World*, however, as though appreciating this view of the case, cajolingly adds:

> However this may be, the warmth and enthusiasm with which our Irish fellow citizens celebrated the day is very creditable to them. The men who cling so ardently to their national faith and their national legends are the very material from which to make earnest and loyal American citizens.

THE Philadelphia *North American* favors the consolidation of several small business firms into large ones as one of the most successful means of retaining and extending business. Each concern entering into a consolidation would bring with it capital, credit, trade, experience and enterprise; and the whole would make an agency and an influence that could not fail to be felt far and near. It is maintained that the field at the West is not sufficiently developed to warrant any western city in keeping such stocks as the seaboard importers must of necessity. If this opinion should happen to meet the great eye of Chicago we may expect a scene. The *American* concludes that consolidation of small firms into great ones will do more to cheapen the cost of managing commercial business than anything else that can be done. For this proceeds upon exactly the same principle as railway consolidation; and if one great company can manage a long line of railroad better and cheaper than the half dozen companies owning the links of which it is composed, so can one large firm manage more cheaply a volume of trade that if divided among a dozen small houses would eat itself up in charges of all kinds.

FROM no Southern State do we hear so cheering tidings as Texas. A late letter dated at Houston says the winter has been all that could be desired. It is thought with a continuation of the present favorable weather the value of the crops of every variety for 1870 may reach one hundred millions of dollars. The immigration of 1869 is estimated at about a quarter of a million. The prospect is that it will be much larger the current year. The Chinese, we are glad to learn, are coming in large numbers. Those already there are much liked, and are working quietly. Their letters about Texas to their friends in China. There is great increase in German immigration. Money to load is advertised in the papers, and the State Treasury is full to overflow. Immigrants are growing in favor, and school books are in request. Not for many years has there been so much prosperity or so good a prospect.

A HUNGARIAN, writing from Rome, describes a visit to the Church of St. Augustine, situated in a partially ruined locality, and around an old bare-fooled Sacristan the sole occupant. Having conducted me into the sacristy, says the writer, he showed me, on a rich velvet cushion enclosed in a small glass case, the cord with which Judas Iscariot had hanged himself. My cicerone maintained the relic to be authentic, and I could not hurt his feelings by an expression of doubt. It was not a string of the Archangel Gabriel, and the comb of the cock that crowed when Peter denied his Master, then the staff with which Moses divided the waters of the Red Sea, and afterwards the hat of Noah. My cicerone took care to inform me, every now and again, that in consideration of my being a "pious man," I could obtain a small portion of these invaluable relics at a very moderate price.

A CONTEMPORARY calls attention to the practice of enlarging the powers of private corporations by the Legislature without regard to the public interest. In some instances charters under which subscriptions and benefits were obtained have been perverted so as to grossly subserve special objects, and unwary subscribers to stock or grantors of lands, have been unable to recognize the charter, upon the terms on which they paid their money or conveyed their lands or other property. In the end they find the original design of the charter entirely subverted, their lands and franchises mortgaged, to raise money for speculative purposes, against their will, out of which the conspirators make money, but which sinks the property of the victimized stockholders in ruin.

From Hon. J. B. Donley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1870.

HON. JOSEPH WALTON, Harrisburg, Pa.

My Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to enclose for your perusal an interesting letter recently received by me from the Hon. John W. Johnston, United States Senator from Virginia, setting forth in detail the varied features,—agricultural, mineral, geographical and commercial—of that State, in connection with the proposed enterprise of building a railroad from Pittsburgh to Charleston. This able exhibit of the resources of a large portion of the country through which the intended road is to pass, furnishes, in addition to those referred to in our late conversation upon the subject, many other considerations for pushing forward the enterprise to complete success. The adoption of the name, "Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad," has, in my judgment, given a national character to the enterprise. A railroad from Pittsburgh to Charleston, traversing five States, connecting the rich and populous country at the head of the Ohio valley with the fertile fields of the newly developing Southern States, constitutes a grand thoroughfare between the Northern and Southern, and will unquestionably awaken the attention not only of the people who are to be immediately benefited by it, but also that of capitalists elsewhere. The country through which it will pass contains the elements of boundless wealth in minerals of almost every description, and exists in large quantity; timber in great abundance, and of excellent quality, and a rich soil adapted to the culture of every variety of agricultural products.

Pittsburgh, the place of commencement, is becoming conspicuous for its wealth, and is really entitled to a much higher rank among the cities of the Union than it now holds. What Pittsburgh is now beginning to need is not additional means of transportation East or West, but a great Southern outlet for the product of her manufactories and new fields from which to obtain her raw material. In view of this, her people should be alive to the importance and necessity of building this road. Great rivals in their own particular industries are springing up in the various sections of the West, and it behooves them to seek a market in the new South for their manufactures. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad will place Pittsburgh nearer to Charleston and the heart of North and South Carolina than are Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati, and will enable her to successfully compete with the latter city, for the trade and custom of Georgia. These States, as well as the whole South, are in want of new and improved machinery and implements of all descriptions, from a steam engine to a cotton hoe. Pittsburgh can and will furnish that class of supply for her and all these markets, in the event of the completion of this railroad. Its opening will be the beginning of a new era in her commercial history. How long this may be postponed, will depend much upon the action of her own people. They should therefore wake up to the importance of the measure, and no longer permit themselves to be obnoxious to the charge, whether made justly or not, that they are content to learn, as we do from the *Bulletin*, that "the police have had positive orders to arrest all boys, of every description, and wherever found, who engage in assailing Chinamen."

In Great Britain common soldiers join the army, when they first enlist, for a period of ten years. At the end of that time they are allowed, if they please, to re-engage themselves for another term of eleven years, and when this is completed they become entitled to a pension. The London *Globe* is informed that the Government has ordered the discharge of some of these re-engaged men without a pension, and if so declares it to be an act of wicked injustice.

Of the attempt to introduce the best sugar industry into California, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: A large invoice of seed is now on the way to this city from France, and is close at hand. The results of the experiments thus far made in growing sugar beets in this State, show that the per cent, of saccharine matter is as large in beets produced here as in any part of the world. But the range in this respect is very great, varying from 5 to 15 per cent.

Professor Charles E. West, of Brooklyn, recently read a lecture in Pittsfield, Mass., upon the Pre-Historic Races, in which he maintained that at least three races of men, among them the Negro and the Mongolian, existed on the earth anterior to the creation of Adam, the progenitor of the Semitic family, that higher type of men in which and to which the Creator revealed himself, the primitive races having existed for periods of immense length, during which the planet underwent convulsions which rendered life, as we should conceive, undesirable and almost intolerable.

Cuba is a very rich country. In 1868 her exports were worth $104,000,000, which would be at the rate of $80 a head for the population, including men, women and children. These calculations do not cover the goods smuggled from the island to evade the duties which everything exported has to pay.

The following table just finished at the Treasury Department shows the tonnage entered at ports of the United States from ports in Mexico, 1850 to 1869, in periods of ten years:

	Total.	Am.	For. Br.	
1850-59	246,665	24,078	4,030	No data
1860-69	241,791	209,631	27,273	6,787
1850-69	980,260	233,709	31,303	15,848
1860-69	490,598	434,339	256,276	177,128

Mr. Berg, President of the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals, seems lately to be beset with troubles. He has sued the editor of the *Sunday Courier* for libel. After a hearing Justice Dowling held the libel to be made in order to give both parties an opportunity to settle the difficulty amicably.

THE New York *World*, in noticing the recent celebration of St. Patrick's Day, which by the way, was perhaps the most enthusiastically observed throughout the United States of any preceding similar occasion, remarks that the collection, makes the rather ungracious suggestion, that perhaps after all, St. Patrick was only a myth, and expresses the opinion that "the evidence is certainly in favor of such a theory." The editor says that "St. Patrick was never heard of until a thousand years after the date of his supposed birth, and we know absolutely nothing of his history. Even those are willing to accept the common story of his navigating the sea in extempore boats, somewhat more unseworthy than the light draught monitors, and with his successful campaign with the Irish reptiles of the period. On the other hand there is considerable plausibility in the theory that 'Patrick' is merely a corruption of the word Patrician, and that the whole legend symbolizes the introduction of civilization into Britain and Ireland by the Roman patrician generals." What then becomes of the many supposed accurate biographies of St. Patrick contained in all the Encyclopedias? We doubt whether this summary obliteration of Ireland's tutelar Saint will be quite acceptable to that class of citizens who are numerously identified with the *World*'s political faith, and who would not, in our opinion, wish to have their long cherished traditions thus ruthlessly swept away. The *World*, however, as though appreciating this view of the case, cajolingly adds:

> However this may be, the warmth and enthusiasm with which our Irish fellow citizens celebrated the day is very creditable to them. The men who cling so ardently to their national faith and their national legends are the very material from which to make earnest and loyal American citizens.

THE Philadelphia *North American* favors the consolidation of several small business firms into large ones as one of the most successful means of retaining and extending business. Each concern entering into a consolidation would bring with it capital, credit, trade, experience and enterprise; and the whole would make an agency and an influence that could not fail to be felt far and near. It is maintained that the field at the West is not sufficiently developed to warrant any western city in keeping such stocks as the seaboard importers must of necessity. If this opinion should happen to meet the great eye of Chicago we may expect a scene. The *American* concludes that consolidation of

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 19, 1870.

The course of the local money market during the week has been somewhat anomalous. In the face of a light demand from borrowers, and an average amount of loanable means in most of the banks, at least so reported, there is less disposition to discount, and more difficulty experienced in obtaining money; and the open market is much stiffer in rates as well as scarcity in the supply of means, with wants to accept the paper offered through the brokers. It is usual with banks at about this time of year, to hasten their supply and increase it by calling in as much as possible all maturing loans in order to be in a stronger position for the legitimate demands on them to meet the wants of the spring trade.

—The Government bond market was a few fractions all round lower to-day. It is reported that the light fluctuations from day to day in the price of these securities are from transactions of limited scale, and have no partiwhich the light fluctuations from day to day in the price of these securities are from transmarket with reference to the future. prevailing feeling is that the bill is not likely to pass in its present form, but will strike the national bank interest and the greenback circulation. The contraction or withdrawal of the latter in any way, or under any disguise, is not likely to be sanctioned. The feeling in Wall street is, if the bill becomes a law, a disastrous panic is inevitable.

The power to turn greenbacks into four per cent. bonds will give Wall street stock-jobbers facilities for contracting the currency permanently, and to tighten the money market and bring down prices at their pleasure. It will compel the slow and doubtful process of locking up greenbacks.

—Gold has been firmer, owing to an advance of ¼ in foreign exchange, the light receipts of cotton, and a decline of 2½ per cent. in Five-twenties. The arrivals of cotton at the ports for the past week show a falling off of 20,000 bales from last week, and advices from the South indicate that the movement for the balance of the whole crop has been marketed than at this period of last year. Some of the leading English brokers have been free buyers of gold on this information.

—The *World* shows a gloomy lookout in the Wall street markets. It says there is nothing in the present or probable future earnings of railroads in the United States to warrant existing high prices. In Chicago and Northwestern, which is a fair sample of the general list, the common stock was selling at 59 two years ago, at 86 in May, 1869, and preferred at 67. The road was earning more money than it is now. The decrease in earnings since then is from 1,000 miles to 600. The company has now a floating debt of about $1,000,000, which is an unfavorable exhibit, the company's capital stock has been watered by 41,000 new shares since 1868. There are now 100,000 shares, equal to the Missouri, whereas in 1868 there was only one railroad. It is feared that the Erie party is working in connection with the Rock Island clique to obtain possession of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, Seventh avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	12	10:11	10	12	1	2	3	4:00
March 19, 1870.	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	106	106	105½	106	106	106	106	105¾
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Reading	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Michigan Central	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97	94	97½	98	98	98	98	98
Chicago and Northwestern	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	87	87	87	87	87
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
St. Paul pref'd	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Toledo and Wabash	44¾	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Toledo and Wabash pref.	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Fort Wayne	93¾	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Chicago and Alton	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Ohio and Miss	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Western U. Tel	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Pacific Mail	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Adams Express	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Wells, Fargo & Co	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
American M. U. Ex	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
U. S. Express	48	47½	48	48	48	48	48	48
Merch. U. Ex	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Ex-dividend.								

—The Chicago and Northwestern Company, by the recent law in the State of Wisconsin, can now classify its directors, so that the present managers can hold over and control the company's affairs in opposition to the votes of stockholders. This act virtually takes the control of their own property out of the hands of those who may be opposed to their interests, and who may even make money by the stockholders' losses.

In Chicago and Northwestern common stock 20,000 shares have been transferred to the name of a leading officer in the Rock Island Company. What is the meaning of this? Is the Rock Island Company handling its money to carry on stock jobbing operations with "bull" cliques? The Rock Island Company is reported to have sold out all of the $5,000,000 bonds guaranteed in the name of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad Company, and they have also on hand the $2,000,000 realized from the issue of new stock last June, making a total of $7,000,000 cash, which ought to be in the company's possession. One of the Rock Island company's directors is reported to have the contract to build the new road.

The facts coming to light every day in regard to the management of railroad companies direct the public mind to them and their securities as the channel through which the "era of frauds" may be expected to flow. The Schuyler railroad fraud—which would have been a fraud at all in these days, but on the contrary, an honorable and usual proceeding with railway managers in the old days—is properly legalized by custom and the courts—was the prelude to a disastrous financial panic throughout the country.—*New York World.*

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, March 19, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has presented nothing that is really new. The same inactivity we have noted for some time past continues. The principal question is, when will the Spring trade branch out? The good time so long predicted is still looked for. Dealers content themselves with purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants, large purchases not being indulged in. The fact is, there is a want of confidence among operators. When that is restored, we may look for activity, and not before. Our rivers are in fair navigable order. Tonnage continues scarce. The last packet departed on Saturday. This is quite an unusual occurrence for this season of the year. The activity at the lower ports and high prices of freight have withdrawn our boats away from home. The following are the nominal rates for the articles noted:

APPLES—We can report fair receipts. During the 24 hours ending on Saturday the receipts were 80 bbls., with a fair sale at $3 50@4 00. We note sales of choice lots at $3 50@3 75; fair to medium $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand. We note sales at 6@6 75c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—We have no alteration to note in regard to sales; the demand was moderate, with sales made as low as 6½c for pearls, and 5½c for pots; refined 4¾@4½c; pots 7@7½c; pearls 9@9½c ₱ lb. Dealers have a good supply.

BUTTER—Is in good request. The receipts for the past 24 hours were 85 packages by river and rail, and some bids by express. For strictly prime qualities there is a fair trade demand. Inferior lots are neglected, with sales of prime roll at 32@35c; fancy 37@38c; common dull and neglected. Prices irregular.

CHEESE—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ₱ dozen. No. 3 at $2 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@8 00 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Holders are offering concessions for round lots. Choice Navy $2 25 common lots sell at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market well stocked, with sales at $2 75@3 00 ₱ cwt.

CANNED GOODS—Market steady with a fair trade demand. Sales of Eastern were reported at $2 40@2 75 ₱ bbl.

CANNON OIL—Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market; prices just nominal and were reported in round lots at 24c ₱ gallon; by retail at the usual advance.

LARD OIL—The market is weak. Prices are a shade lower. No lextra is reported at $1 25@1 28 ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 85@95c.

CIDER—The market is overstocked; buyers are not disposed to take hold unless willingly; choice is held at $7, common and inferior lots at $5@6 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The receipts since our last were moderate, with a fair supply in the market. Sales at the following rates: Western Reserve 16½c; Hamburg 17c; Onio factory 17½c; Goshen 18c; Eastern Goshen 19c; Sweitzer 20c; Limberger 19@20c ₱ lb.

CRESSED HOGS—The receipts have been light; the season is far advanced; small sales were reported at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull with limited inquiry for the various kinds. The nominal rates were: Apples 5@7c; peaches 7½ @8c for quarters; 9@10c for halves. The season for activity cannot show improvement to notice as relates to prices or demand. The receipts since our last foot up 1,000 barrels, but sales were made to moderate extent at the following: The quotations for apples are: Spring wheat, in bbls, $4 75@5 00; in sacks 25c ₱ bbl less; winter wheat $5 50@5 75@6 00; fancy $6 50@6 75. The receipts through the "era of frauds" may be expected to flow. The Schuyler railroad fraud—which would have been a fraud at all in these days, but on the contrary, an honorable and usual proceeding with railway managers in the old days—is properly legalized by custom and the courts—was the prelude to a disastrous financial panic throughout the country.—*New York World.*

DRIED PEACHES—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

FLAXSEED OIL—Sells in a regular way at $1 03@1 07 ₱ gallon.

FEED—The market is firm. The mills report a fair business doing at the following: Bran, wholesale, $1 00 ₱ cwt; retail $1 10; shipstuffs $1 10 first hands, and $1 25 from store; middlings $1 00 first hands, and $2 in a retail way.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet, with a supply fully up to the demand, with sales at $5 00.

HOMINY—Market dull, with more sellers than buyers. Sales at $3 50@3 75.

LIME—There was a fair inquiry for this article with sales of 200 barrels White at $2 12½@2 25; Eastern white $1 75 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market is weak and tending downwards. Sales of 500 bbls on hand; sales of kiln dried at $1 00; common 90@95c.

COUNTRY SAGE—Sells at 25c. Wits—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

WHISKY—Market steady, with fair sales at the following: Highwines 98c; common rectified $1 00; pure rye $1 10@1 12½; and bait corn $1 75; old Monongahela, three years old, $2 50@2 75 ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market was a quiet one, the sales made being confined to small lots from first hands and the usual advance from store.

FRESH MEATS—We could not report sales at 9@12c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The offerings were lighter, and so was the demand. Prices are the same that have ruled for some days. The receipts were: 5 cars of oats, 71 sacks, barley 83 sacks, wheat 151 sacks, corn 283 sacks. Sales were reported at the following rates: Wheat—white Wabash $1 10@1 13 ₱ bushel; no other description offering. Oats—Sales mostly from store at nominal rates: 42@43c first hands, and 45@47c from store. Barley—Buyers are scarce; on the other hand, holders refuse to take any further concessions. We still quote Pennsylvania and Canada at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel. Corn market dull but no lower, buyers and sellers apparently far apart; a load sold at wharf being 60@65c. Sales were made from store at 70@72c. There is but little difference between car and store lots. Rye is firm, with the advantages on the side of buyers. Some of them are offering for spring. We hear of no sales below 85c. Fall is quoted at 90@95c. We could not report sales of timothy at 3@4c, buyers offering 3@3½c.

SEED—There is a very active inquiry for timothy, planting and farm seed, with no change in prices, excepting as to timothy, which has advanced from 50c ₱ bushel. We quote sales at $5 00@5 50 according to quality. Clover seed remains unchanged. There is a small way at $8 25@8 50; fancy English clover is held at $10 00 ₱ bushel. Seed onions—steady demand at $5 50@7 00 ₱ bushel. Medium potatoes—fair and regular demand; sales of fancy brands: White Nornay $1 00; Rushlan $1 00; Peerless do $2 50 ₱ bushel. Grasses—Orchard held at $2 25, and Kentucky blue grass $3 ₱ bushel. Grass Seeds—The market was without change as relates to prices or demand. Buyers are taking in small quantities to the ordinary wants, and refuse to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. We note the following are the rates furnished by the leading houses: Rio coffee at the following: Roasting, 18c; fair, 19c; good, 20c; prime, 21c; choice, 21½c; fancy, 22c; Java, 28c.

SUGARS—New Orleans fair 11c; prime 11½c; choice 12c. Cuba 11@12c; Porto Rico 11½@ 12c. Sugar House 9@10c. Crushed 14c; powdered 13c; granulated 14c; A coffee 13¼c; B 13c; C 12¾c. Cyellow 12¼c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, new crop, 75@80c; Porto Rico 70@75c. Muscovado 60@65c ₱ gallon.

RICE—North Carolina 7¾@8c.

TEAS—Steady but unchanged with a good stock on hand.

CANDLES—Sales of mould 13c; star 22c ₱ lb.

FISH—Sales of No. 1 shore mackerel at $4 50@5 00; No. 2 shore $3 50@4 00; No. 1 large $18 00@20 00; No. 2 large $15 00@16 00; No. 1 round $8 50@9 00; No. 2 round $7 50@8 00; White fish, half bbls, $5 00; Lake herring, half bbl, $3 00; Cod fish, large, 8c ₱ lb; medium $5 50.

HAY—The demand is restricted to limited parcels, with further sales from wagons at $16@ 20 ₱ ton; baled timothy $18@20.

TALLOW—The market was dull with a large quantity on hand; sales of city rendered at 9½, country rough 6@6½c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—The receipts are increasing; since our last large lots were received. We note sales at $1 50@1 75 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@ 13c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Market quiet; demand light. Sales of good to choice at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bbl.

PEA NUTS—Sales of Tennessee at 9@10c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—Market quiet and steady at $6@9 ₱ gallon; common rectified $1 00 ₱ gallon; proof spirits $1 90; peach brandy and half proof $2 75.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop, $2 85. Tubs, No 1 $9 00; No 2 $8 00; No 3 $7 00. Washboards $3 00.

GRAIN—The offerings were lighter, and so was the demand. Prices are the same that have ruled for some days. The receipts were: 5 cars of oats, 71 sacks, barley 83 sacks, wheat 151 sacks, corn 283 sacks. Sales were reported at the following rates: Wheat—white Wabash $1 10@1 13 ₱ bushel; no other description offering. Oats—Sales mostly from store at nominal rates: 42@43c first hands, and 45@47c from store. Barley—Buyers are scarce; on the other hand, holders refuse to take any further concessions. We still quote Pennsylvania and Canada at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel. Corn market dull but no lower, buyers and sellers apparently far apart; a load sold at wharf being 60@65c. Sales were made from store at 70@72c. There is but little difference between car and store lots. Rye is firm, with the advantages on the side of buyers. Some of them are offering for spring. We hear of no sales below 85c. Fall is quoted at 90@95c. We could not report sales of timothy at 3@4c, buyers offering 3@3½c.

SEED—There is a very active inquiry for timothy, planting and farm seed, with no change in prices, excepting as to timothy, which has advanced from 50c ₱ bushel. We quote sales at $5 00@5 50 according to quality. Clover seed remains unchanged. There is a small way at $8 25@8 50; fancy English clover is held at $10 00 ₱ bushel. Seed onions—steady demand at $5 50@7 00 ₱ bushel. Medium potatoes—fair and regular demand; sales of fancy brands: White Nornay $1 00; Rushlan $1 00; Peerless do $2 50 ₱ bushel. Grasses—Orchard held at $2 25, and Kentucky blue grass $3 ₱ bushel. Grass Seeds—The market was without change as relates to prices or demand. Buyers are taking in small quantities to the ordinary wants, and refuse to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. We note the following are the rates furnished by the leading houses: Rio coffee at the following: Roasting, 18c; fair, 19c; good, 20c; prime, 21c; choice, 21½c; fancy, 22c; Java, 28c.

SUGARS—New Orleans fair 11c; prime 11½c; choice 12c. Cuba 11@12c; Porto Rico 11½@ 12c. Sugar House 9@10c. Crushed 14c; powdered 13c; granulated 14c; A coffee 13¼c; B 13c; C 12¾c. Cyellow 12¼c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, new crop, 75@80c; Porto Rico 70@75c. Muscovado 60@65c ₱ gallon.

RICE—North Carolina 7¾@8c.

TEAS—Steady but unchanged with a good stock on hand.

CANDLES—Sales of mould 13c; star 22c ₱ lb.

FISH—We can report a fair trade demand for fish. There is, however, less activity than at the date of our last report. We note sales of No. 1 shore $21 00; No. 1 bay $20 00; No. 2 shore $18 00; No. 2 bay $18 00; No. 1 large $19 00; No. 1 round $18 00. Herring—Labrador No. 1 $9 00; No. 1 round $8 00. White fish, half bbls, $5 00. Lake herring, half bbl, $3 00.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Birch, G. B., Hannibal, Mo.	3
Blakely, Anna H., Chester City, Pa.	3
Dignam, Mrs. Anna, Lowell Mills, Ind.	3
Goldsborough, Mrs. M., Cincinnati, O.	3
Harter, John, Washington, Pa.	3
Jewell, H. A., Newton, Iowa	3
McCarthy, L. E., Bolivar, Pa.	3
Seity, C. M., Boston, Mass.	3
Stratter, Wm. H., Elizabethtown, Pa.	3

LEG BROKEN.—A child named Lizzie Lincoln fell on Congress street on Friday night and broke her leg. Dr. Duncan attended her.

THE OIL MEN.—The meeting of the oil men to take action in reference to the shipment of oil to the seaboard will be held at three o'clock this afternoon.

ELECTION THIS EVENING.—An election for First Sergeant, Company "A" Duquesne Grays, will be held this evening at the armory on Fourth avenue.

THE TWELFTH WARD STATION.—The new police dial in the Twelfth ward station house was put in operation on Saturday, under charge of Lieutenant Emmett.

BURIED.—David J. Joy, who was killed by the explosion at the Stanton well, Parker's Landing, last week, was buried yesterday afternoon.

COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTE.—The time for the meeting of the County Teachers Institute has been changed from the 28th of March to the 4th of April.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.—The Printing Committee of Councils will hold a meeting in the Controller's office this afternoon, when the contract for the publication of a *Municipal Record* will be awarded.

A WAIF.—Friday night an infant was left on the doorstep of a gentleman residing in the Fourth ward. It was in a basket. In case it is not adopted by the family it will be turned over to the Guardians of the Poor.

JAIL PRISONERS.—Saturday night there were one hundred and nine prisoners in the county jail, classified as follows: Male convict prisoners 53, females 8; male vagrants 27, females 21. Some ten or eleven more were added yesterday.

THE OLD THEATER.—This building, purchased about a year ago by Mr. Wm. Carr, is about to be demolished and a block of business houses is to be erected on the site. The plans have not yet been prepared, but it has been determined to destroy the "Old Drury."

APPOINTMENT AND DECLINATION.—We understand that District Attorney Pearson tendered the appointment of special police to officer Roger O'Mara. Mayor's Rush's letter "trying" the office for a day or two, O'Mara declined to accept, and is back again on the police force.

ANOTHER TRAIN.—We hear it stated that the officers of the Connellsville Railroad have in contemplation the addition of another train—the Hazlewood Accommodation. It is proposed to run the train at noon to suit the convenience of those desiring to go out to take dinner—leaving at a quarter to twelve o'clock and returning a few minutes after one.

ACCIDENT.—Saturday afternoon, His Honor Mayor Brush, met with an accident while in a barber shop on Smithfield street. While one of the men was shaving him, the razor fell out of his hand and in attempting to catch it he knocked it in a line of the Mayor's forehead, making a gash about an inch and a half in length. Dr. Le Moyne was called and the wound was dressed. The accident was unavoidable.

SIXTH AVENUE.—Sixth avenue was alive Saturday night with the *demi monde*, and the faithful male sentinels were posted about ten feet apart along the wall of Trinity Church. The evil is becoming as great as that used to be, and the aid of Mayor Brush's police is badly needed. No decent lady can pass down the avenue after night fall alone without being grossly insulted.

A FAITHFUL GUARDIAN.—The guardian of the Twelfth ward station house is reported as having slept while on duty Friday night. At all events, Wm. Kerr, confined in the cells for drunkenness, escaped, and another prisoner, named Joseph Hill, started to go but went back, saying, to himself that he would be mean to take advantage of a sleeping man. The guardian should be promoted without delay.

THE PITTSBURGH LAW ASSOCIATION.—The corporators named in the charter granted by the present Legislature to the Pittsburgh Law Association, met on Saturday in the Supreme Court room and organized by the election of the following officers to serve for one year: President—A. M. Brown, Esq.; Vice President—John J. Bailey, Esq.; Secretary, W. S. McCune, Esq.; Treasurer, M. W. Acheson, Esq.; Executive Committee, Col. T. M. Bayne, Esq., Slagle, Esq., T. C. Lazear, Esq., David Reed, Esq., and John B. Hampton, Esq.

The present will positively be the last week of the engagement of the wonderful and great Oriental Giant, at Burnell's Museum. There can be no re-engagement, as he opens in New York March 28. Families who desire to see the greatest *man in the world*, the smallest fish in his miraculous feats, the Happy family, and one thousand curiosities, should call at the Museum, can purchase their tickets at the following music stores, viz: Hale & Hoffman, Meller & Hoene, Kleber & Bro.; Zweidenger's & Pittock's book store.

YOUTHFUL CARD PLAYERS.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon officers John McGrady and Thomas Gelston, surprised a party of three boys, who were engaged at a game of "seven up" in a stable on High street, in the "Bull Run" district. They were arrested and taken to the lock-up, where they gave their names as Edward Bradford, Tim. Ragan and D. Sullivan. On leaving collateral security for their appearance this morning, they were released. The lads were apparently about fifteen or sixteen years of age.

ROBBERY.—Friday evening last, a stranger entered the dwelling of Robert Hall, on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, on the pretext of having business with a member of the family, and while circulating through the house, managed to pick up a gold watch and chain worth $100 and $100 in money, which was laying in a room occupied by a young lady, relative of Mr. Hall. The robbery was reported at the Mayor's office and information made against a suspected party, but thus far he has eluded arrest. We refrained mentioning this case sooner in order not to defeat the ends of justice, but it having found its way into a contemporary we give it.

THE COLORED MEN'S JUBILEE.—The State Executive Committee and the Committee of Arrangements of the three cities, will hold an adjourned meeting in the Colored Baptist Church this evening, for the purpose of perfecting the plans for the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment. It has been decided to have the jubilee on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of the amendment, and a large number of speakers have been requested to attend the Great Jubilee, and deliver addresses. Among others, invitations have been extended to Hon. T. J. Bigham, H. Butler, Esq., and Hon. Miles Humphries.

THE GAS INSPECTOR.—A portion of the machinery required for the inspection of gas and the meters has arrived, and the remainder will be here in a week or two. The machinery is somewhat complicated, and requires careful preparation. All that is now required is the cubic feet measure, being made by Messrs. E. S. Richie & Sons, of Boston, by which all the other instruments are to be tested as to their accuracy. The testing of the various machines will require a week or ten days' time to accurately ascertain their correctness. The inspector will give the notice as soon as he is prepared for business. We hope that as soon as he gets to work he will endeavor to have a better quality of gas furnished the citizens.

WE would call the attention of lumber and business men to the advertisement in today's issue of that very valuable saw mill property for sale, by our enterprising citizen, W. McClintock, who, in consequence of impaired health, is obliged to leave the city for the bracing air of the seashore. As the property must be sold by April 1st, this is an extremely favorable opportunity for any one desirous of engaging in a large and profitable lumber, barge, and boat business. The mill being situated in the business part of the city, with large grounds and river landing, offers advantages rarely met with. We are informed that the terms are exceedingly easy and favorable. Full particulars may be obtained by inquiring at the mill, foot of Twenty-seventh street.

Board of Health Cases.

Saturday afternoon, before Mayor Brush, a hearing took place in the case of Andrew Dolman, Frederick Dolman, Jacob Smith, Henry W. Taylor, John Campbell and James Henry, charged on oath of Assistant Health Officer J. D. McFaden with violating the act of Assembly relating to the Board of Health, and which prohibits the dumping of offal on the wharf at the Point. The recent act of Assembly makes it a misdemeanor to dump filth anywhere except at a point designated by the Board of Health. One night last week these men were detected by the police violating the provisions of it, and they were arrested. Information was made against them the day following and bail was given for a hearing on Saturday. At the appointed hour the defendants were present with counsel, and the hearing was conducted as if in a court of justice. At the close of it they were required to enter bail for their appearance, but this the majority refused to do, and announced that they were willing to go to jail. Commitments were accordingly made out and they were sent up. Subsequently the Dolmans and Smith procured the necessary bail and were set at liberty.

The Rag Picker of Pittsburgh—His Experience.

Alderman Butler had a very singular case before him on Saturday, the particulars of which are as follows: Henry Bier is a rag picker of Pittsburgh. On Saturday morning he found himself on Centre avenue, in the Eleventh Ward, and while going from house to house in search of rags, he espied on a small frame house the words "For sale." He thought there would be no harm in inquiring about the premises, with a view, no doubt, of purchasing, and to that end knocked at the door. A gentle voice from within said "Come in." Henry obeyed the command, and on opening the door found it led to the kitchen of the domicil. There, on a chair near the dining table, sat a buxom lass, the person who had no doubt invited him in, peeling potatoes. Bier made some inquiries concerning the premises, and finding that the female was a hireling and rather communicative, became very familiar with her. In a few moments he began "cutting up," and when the fun was near its greatest height a sudden quietus, which afterwards proved to be the cause of litigation occurred. Bier had not noticed lying on the floor of the kitchen, when he entered, a "canine of a ferocious aspect," as a Justice of the Peace of the South Side has it, and, when he was about to walk with the female alluded to, the dog, thinking he meant violence, jumped up and seized him by the leg, lacerating the flesh somewhat. Whereupon the rag picker withdrew and, going before Alderman Butler, made information against the owner, Mr. Frank Morgan, for keeping a ferocious dog. The facts of the case were not known until the defendant had been arrested and a hearing held. The magistrate dismissed the case at the cost of the prosecutor.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.

New Buildings in the Liberty, Oakland and Peebles Districts—A Park on the Highland School Lot.

The progress now making in the erection of school buildings in the new wards, formerly the rural districts is wonderful, and for the style of architecture adopted by the citizens, these districts bid fair soon to exceed the old wards in the matter of handsome edifices. In addition to those noticed by us from time to time, we have the following:

LIBERTY.

Last week a meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth ward (Liberty District), was held at the public school house, for the purpose of taking action looking towards the erection of a new and elegant school building. The local board of the ward has refused to take any part in the erection of such a building, and the citizens have determined to set the "ball a moving." To that end plans have been ordered (the meeting of the citizens being very harmonious and unanimously, we may say, in favor of a new school building) and in a short time the matter will take definite shape. A piece of land containing two and a half acres, slightly situated for a school site can be had, and it seems to be a settled fact that this property will be secured in the event of a new building being decided on. The structure will be put up regardless of cost, and the grounds beautified and improved in such a manner as to, possibly, make the Liberty schools the handsomest in the city.

HIGHLAND.

The Local Board of the Highland district Nineteenth ward intend to beautify the ground attached to their elegant buildings during the coming summer. The plat contains about two acres and is situated in a commanding spot. It is the design of the Board we understand to lay out a park on the premises, with carriage roads, &c., leading to the school building. Trees, shrubbery, &c., will adorn it, and it will be made as attractive and as pleasant throughout as can be. What a pleasure it will be for the living generation and the rising school, the citizens of the Liberty district will, no doubt, endeavor to outvie the Highland Directors in the ornamentation of the grounds, and start out with the intention of securing two and a half acres. Of course they will have more room and fish ponds and the like will have a place on the grounds.

OAKLAND.

The Oakland district, (Fourteenth ward,) Local Board has decided on the erection of two large school buildings, one at Soho and the other at Oakland. Ample grounds will be attached to each, and the buildings will be large and commodious and erected in the most approved style. That at Soho will stand on the lot above Brady street and will have handsome surroundings. The buildings will cost about $30,000 each.

PEEBLES.

The local Board of the Peebles District (Twenty-third ward) have not yet taken any definite action in the matter of building a new school house, because of the failure to agree upon a site. Several locations were considered and examined, but it was found that they were not central and would not accomodate the children on account of the length of the ward, and none was chosen. Eventually, however, we hope to be able to notice the erection of a handsome edifice, long at Hazelwood, which is without doubt the most convenient point for the new school. This will of course be a graded school and then will the primary schools on Squirrel Hill and at Brown's Station, Connellsville Railroad, pupils will be entirely accommodated. An effort, we understand, will be made to have the new school building started this summer.

IRON CORNICES.

A New Use for Galvanized Iron—An Item for Builders.

Among the various uses to which iron is applied at the present day, the disposition evinced by architects and builders to avail themselves of it is not the least noticeable. The introduction of iron as a building material promises ere long to effect an entire revolution in public and private edifices. The introduction of iron fronts was regarded as a daring innovation, one which would find few imitators.

The fallacious nature of the arguments advanced in support of this view, so freely expressed in the outset, is best shown in the imposing edifices boasting plain and ornamental iron fronts which are to be found in our principal cities, the result in part of the efforts of that enterprising class who, if unsuccessful, are regarded as eccentrics, but of whom mankind are pronounced pioneers. Almost every town in the country has its iron fronts. What with iron girders, iron joists and iron lath, the American people bid fair at an early day to rival Europeans in the matter of substantial and enduring buildings. The latest innovation is one that can scarcely fail of attracting builders, as an improvement affording additional security from fire, and combining cheapness with elegance and durability. By a simple process, requiring but little time, sheets of galvanized iron are formed into cornices, door and window heads and sills of any desired size, proportion, or pattern. The invaluable process essayed by galvanized iron cornices over wood are:

1. They are cheaper. 2. They are more durable. 3. They afford, in a great measure a protection from fire, as instanced in the instances where fires have been occasioned by the lodgement of sparks and burning soot upon wooden cornices can scarcely be estimated.

Mr. Calvin Carr, a well known iron manufacturer, who is largely interested in the manufacture of galvanized iron, and who is devoting his personal efforts to the introduction of galvanized iron cornices, judging from the success which reach us from the west, is meeting with gratifying success. If we are correctly informed, Mr. Carr has also either the invention, or the ownership of machinery for making iron sheets to the required proportions. A specimen of the work produced by this machine may be seen by those interested in this subject on Fifth avenue. As the introduction of galvanized iron cornices is a matter that concerns our citizens generally, owing to obvious reasons, and our iron manufacturers specially, for reasons equally obvious, we desire to direct public attention to it. If the merit claimed for iron cornices can be demonstrated, the days of wooden cornices are numbered, and in view of this result, we hope our iron manufacturers will reap the benefits to all probability they will flow from the demand for the new article.

SCHOOL DEDICATION.

The New Howard School in the Sixteenth Ward—Dedicatory Exercises.

On Saturday afternoon at three o'clock the new school building on Liberty street, in the Sixteenth ward, was dedicated to the cause of common school education in the presence of a very large audience. The building is not fully completed, having finished only two stories covered with a gravel roof, so that another story can be added whenever the wants of the school may require it. There are now six rooms and a hall, well lighted and ventilated, and finished in the most approved style.

Mr. Frauenheim called the meeting to order, and Mr. George, President of the Board, was chosen Chairman. He briefly stated the object of the occasion, and thanked the audience for their partiality in calling him to the position.

The Allegheny Quartette Club was present, and, assisted by the Lyra Band, discoursed several the audience with some excellent music.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. Mr. Lackey, prayer, after which the Quartette Club and the pupils sang another song.

Prof. J. J. Rodgers, Principal of the School, then delivered the dedicatory address, which was a very creditable effort, and was listened to with becoming interest.

Mr. Lackey, City Superintendent, then delivered an address to the parents, in which he spoke of the liberality displayed in the erection of the building, and of the beneficial results that would accrue to the rising generation. His address was quite as interesting one, and the audience heard him throughout with marked attention.

Remarks were then made by several gentlemen present, after which the meeting adjourned.

AQUATIC.

The Regatta Association—Pittsburgh Barge Club—Regatta on the Fourth of July, etc.

On Saturday night a number of persons interested in boating matters assembled at Jimmy Hamill's saloon, Market alley, for the purpose of forming a Regatta Association. The following boat clubs were represented: Xanthe, Columbia, Clipper, Beck, Union and Chambers. Mr. John Stokes was called to preside. A discussion followed, when it was apparent that the object of the meeting had not been generally understood, and that few of those present had been delegated to act on behalf of the clubs which they represented. A Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Maxwell, Flanegan and Sbidle, to draft resolutions expressive of the object in view and that the invitations to all clubs an opportunity to be present, an adjournment was had until Saturday evening next.

The Pittsburgh Barge Club is assuming large proportions, its yearly dues from members alone amounting to over one thousand dollars. The Club are preparing to have a grand time during the coming boating season.

The regatta on the Fourth of July is already talked of, but while the snow is yet on the ground it seems unreasonable to indulge in surmises as to midsummer sport. Suffice it to say that the most liberal prizes will be offered, and that the best oarsmen of the country will be here.

Walter Brown is engaged in hunting up lists of our boat clubs, number of members, and other statistics.

Music at the Female College.

The musical department of the Pittsburgh Female College is a decided feature of the institution, and well it may be with so talented a man for its Principal as Professor Blessner. The department is now thoroughly organized, and the Faculty includes, besides Prof. Biessner, Prof. W. G. Rupp, Mrs. E. Blessner, and Miss Kate Brewster. Under the instruction of these skillful and experienced teachers the facilities for acquiring a thorough musical education cannot be surpassed, and it is not to be wondered at that so many parents are availing themselves of the opportunities offered in sending their daughters to the Institution. Prof. Blessner is not only a composer of rare merit, but he has the wonderful faculty of imparting instruction, and those who have attended the recess entertainments at the College will be able to judge of the success which has crowned the efforts of himself and others of the department faculty, in assisting those under their care to acquire a thorough knowledge of this most important branch of female education. Every accommodation for the convenience of pupils is provided. Superior instruments have been purchased, so that all who may desire to learn the organ or pianoforte can have the opportunity of doing so. Pupils not living in the city will be received on favorable terms, on application to Dr. Pershing, President of the College. Application, however, should be made promptly, as the spring term will commence to-morrow, and it promises to be one of the most successful the College has ever enjoyed.

Death from Opium—Coroner's Inquest.

Saturday morning Coroner Clawson was called to hold an inquest on the body of a man named Timothy Mack, who had died at the Soldiers' Home, in the Twelfth ward, on Thursday night. The following facts were elicited:

The deceased, previous to his admittance to the Home, had been stopping for a day or two at the house No. 102 Water street. Some persons there saw him, on Thursday, take a large lump of opium, put it in whisky, and swallow the whole. Afterwards he became insensible, and about seven o'clock was conveyed to the Home. Dr. King found him exhibiting all the symptoms of narcotic poisoning. Everything possible was done for him, but in vain, and at about ten o'clock he expired. A verdict of death from congestion of the brain, produced by some narcotic poison, was rendered by the jury. Deceased was about thirty years of age. Nothing is known of his history. It is said he passed under an assumed name at the house on Water street.

AN ESCAPED CRIMINAL.

His Arrest in this City by a Chicago Detective—Particulars.

About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a detective in the employ of Allen Pinkerton, of Chicago, and officer John Tetley, of the Mayor's police, arrived at the Mayor's office with a man named Livingston, *alias* Campbell, and having a dozen of other aliases, whom they arrested at the postoffice as he was about to drop in a couple of letters. He was taken into the office of the Chief of Police, where the detective read a warrant for his arrest on a charge of attempted robbing. The warrant was endorsed by two aldermen of Cook county. He refused to pay any attention to the warrant however, and profanely admonished the detective that unless he was taken before a magistrate and properly detained in custody he would give him trouble. When about to be "handcuffed" and searched Livingston resisted, and one or two of the Mayor's police had to interfere before it was accomplished. Seeing that they were determined, Livingston drew two letters from his pocket and threw them into the stove, saying "you'll never see them, by G—!" Officers Tetley and Cupples snatched them from the stove just as they were catching fire. They were addressed to some unknown person, and requested him or her to send his letter to "Jo" in care of Thomas F. Hughes, corner of Fifth avenue and Tunnel street. There was nothing of any importance in the letters. After the prisoner had been searched by the detective, "Where are you going to take me?" "To the detective answering police." "Well really, Livingston, I don't know—you are well treated in so many places." A carriage was then procured and the prisoner taken to the Union depot, where he was put aboard a train, and in company with Tetley and Cupples another and two police officers taken back to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he had been lodged in jail.

The detective alluded to makes the following statement concerning the arrest: At Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, some time since, a store was broken open and an attempt made to rifle the safe of its contents, which contained about $100,000 or more. The outside door of the vault yielded to persuasive means, but before the inner one could be reached the burglars were detected and arrested and confined in the jail at Wilkesbarre. Elizabeth Beacon, Livingston and a companion, the guilty parties, escaped from the institution and foolishly came to Pittsburgh. A detective followed them, and some ten days ago Livingston's companion was taken in custody and turned to his old quarters.

Livingston could not be found at that time but in a day or two afterward one of Pinkerton's best detectives arrived in the city, and discovered Livingston here. While on the way to the cars the fellow escaped, and for the bungling manner in which the escape was effected, Pinkerton discharged his man. The other detective, whose name the officers failed to ascertain, tracked Livingston, by following his wife or a woman he lived with at Wilkesbarre, Pittsburgh. For one night last he drove to Tom Hughes' saloon on Fifth avenue and left word for his man, but he did not dare to arrest him there. Saturday he stationed himself at the postoffice, with officer Tetley, and at the time stated Livingston came along with the result noted above. As the detective was passing through the hall leading from the yard of the watch house to the Mayor's office, Livingston suddenly wheeled around, struck the detective, stunning him somewhat, and started to run. Officer Tetley had stopped to tie his boot, and came in in time to witness the occurrence, and gave chase to Livingston's flight. The worthies are said to be thoroughly educated in the bank breaking business, and that their last operation was the only one that proved unremunerative.

EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE

Annual Meeting of the Missionary Society—Conference Proceedings.

The Conference met on Saturday morning, and after the reading of the journal, went into secret session, at the close of which Rev. E. B. Arthur was voted elder's order.

Rev. E. Sherman then addressed the session in behalf of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, at Flat Rock, Ohio. The address was a most able and eloquent one, at times moving the audience to tears. He spoke of the merciful dealings of a kind Providence towards the orphan, and discoursed in glowing terms of its future prospects.

Rev. T. G. Clewell moved that a committee be appointed to prepare the sense of the Conference on the address just delivered. The motion was adopted, and Rev. Messrs. Stranger, G. S. Domer and T. G. Clewell were appointed.

The report of the Committee on Statistics was then received, and the morning session closed with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon was set apart for the annual meeting of the Missionary Society. Rev. J. D. Hollingsworth presided.

The annual reports were read and adopted.

Rev. S. B. Kring, Treasurer, then submitted his report. The total receipts during the year were $2,046; expenditures, $1,839; balance in treasury, $220. Report adopted.

It was announced that the Pittsburgh Mission fell short last month on account of which Rev. G. S. Domer, it was resolved to request Conference to lift a collection to cover the deficiency.

The Committee on the State of Missions reported that the mission was planted in Pittsburgh, Cranago City and Tionesta were in a flourishing condition.

The Missionary Society then adjourned, and the Conference resumed its session.

Conference then heard the applications of Messrs. J. H. Bates, Wm. Houptand J. Spottes, for Deacon's orders. The applications were granted, and the ordination was arranged to take place on Sabbath.

Mr. Clewell, from the Committee on Building Association, reported progress. The committee was continued, with instructions to report a constitution to the next Conference.

Rev. C. W. Davis was unanimously chosen collector of the Pittsburgh Mission Church.

The Conference then adjourned with prayer.

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Proceedings of Saturday's Session—School Discipline, Corporal Punishment, &c.

The Institute met, according to adjournment, at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning, in the Howard District School, Liberty street, Sixteenth ward, and was called to order by Mr. L. H. Eaton, one of the Vice Presidents.

Mr. H. W. Bancroft, Professor of Mathematics in the Central High School, then delivered a lecture on the subject of "School Discipline." The lecturer treated the subject in a highly creditable manner, and the points made were, generally speaking, unanimously approved by the Institute.

The Chairman then stated that the next thing in order would be a discussion on the topic, "Should Corporal Punishment be Abolished from our Public Schools?"

The discussion was opened by Prof. Andrew Burtt, and was participated in by Messrs. Kelly, of the Seventeenth Ward School, Profs. Kenaston and Cunningham High School, Prof. Pittenger, and City Superintendent Lackey.

Messrs. Kenaston and Luckey took positive grounds in the matter and while in favor of the abolition of the rod, as a method of punishment, Mr. Kenaston referred to the case of a teacher, tried before him for chastising a pupil, in which his honor, the Alderman, held that corporal punishment was necessary in the schools.

Mr. Luckey, while admitting that His Honor may have been correct so far as the legality of the chastisement was concerned, which he thought not be exercised any authority for the government of public schools. The other gentlemen spoke briefly, but the discussion was lacking in creating its entire abolishment, thought nevertheless that it ought to be modified in various ways.

At the close of the debate the Institute adjourned.

The next session of the Institute will likely be held in the Peebles District, Twenty-third ward.

Death of a Respected Citizen.

A large portion of the community were profoundly pained yesterday on the announcement being made public of the death of Mr. David McKee, of the Second ward. The deceased has been ill quite a long time, but not so seriously as to cause the belief that death would so soon ensue. Mr. McKee was one of the staunchest and most reliable business men, and held the respect and esteem of all classes of the community. He had for many years been identified with the Pittsburgh Cloverleaf Cotton Mills, and was one of the proprietors. Attentive to business, prompt, active and energetic, the great success of that manufacturing establishment was largely due to his exertions. He was kind hearted and charitable. No appeal for aid to any good cause, for help and succor to the poor and distressed, was ever made to him in vain. He met all claims on his charity with a cheerful heart, and there are hundreds now living out of whose gratitude to him for kindness received, will spring bitter tears of sorrow over his early death. Mr. McKee's life was one full of charity and goodness, and his death causes a most universal sorrow in this community, where he was so well known, and so widely respected. His funeral will take place this afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 159 Second avenue.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record March 19, 1870:

Joseph Myers to Jacob Joseph, February 3, 1870; 20 by 110 feet on Pastures Road, Allegheny City.....$1,000

Alex. Chambers to Catherine Redman, March 15, 1870; lot No. 91 in Gregg's plan, fronting on Carson street, borough of Birmingham.....$2,300

James S. Devlin to Cornelius Buckley, July 24, 1869; 40 by 100 feet on Calvin street, Seventeenth ward.....$1,000

Joseph Riddle to Wm. Wood, March 16, 1870; 33 acres and 157 perches land in Snowden township.....$1,000

John H. Hespenheide to Wm. H. J. Hurlburt, January 15, 1870; 20 by 70 feet on Centre avenue.....$425

Allegheny City.....$425

Jacob Maurer to Wm. E. Junker, March 14, 1870; 60 by 92 feet on corner of McKeesport.....$400

Thomas Asbury to Pitman Howard, January 1, 1870; 29 by 80 feet on Perry street, borough of Birmingham.....$1,000

David Moore to John Knoedler, March 16, 1870; 50 by 100 feet on the Penn township plank road, in Penn township.....$2,000

James Dennison to W. D. Patterson and Dr. M. O. Jones, July 7, 1869; 26 acres and 78 perches of land in Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.....$19,662

Samuel Shannon to Same, July 12, 1869; 24 acres and 67 perches in Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.....$10,146

The Newark Elopement.

Referring to the Newark, New Jersey, elopement, a Philadelphia paper says: "Alvah Rose, a Newarker, residing at No. 143 Mulberry street, has lately disappeared simultaneously with the disappearance of two ladies, Mrs. Cess and Mrs. Lloyd, and the gossip mongers assert that he has eloped with one or both of the inconstant wives. Rose has until recently resided in the family with whom the lost ones have been on the most intimate terms. A few days ago he went, in company with Rose, to Paterson, and while there he gave his companion the "slip," and returned to Newark. When, on the following day, Cess returned to his home, he found his wife and one child missing, another child being left with his wife's mother. Mrs. Cess had taken her trunks, which it was ascertained, had been checked for Philadelphia. Telegrams were sent after the missing pair, and it was supposed that when they are caught, Mrs. Lloyd, another friend of Rose's, would be found in their company." The arrest of the party in this city is mentioned, but as that has been fully published, we omit it.

AT SMITH'S FERRY.—Reardon, the murderer, is reported as having been at Smith's Ferry, Pa., on Wednesday last, at eleven A. M. He stopped at a hotel there and was allowed to make some coffee, and while the water was boiling he suddenly disappeared and took the mud road leading in the direction of Cleveland. Scouts are out.

MEAT SHOP ROBBED.—The butcher shop of John Gaein, on Wylie, near High street, was entered by a thief at an early hour Saturday morning, through a transom window and about twelve dollars stolen from the drawer. It is thought the thief was a boy. No clue.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

Anniversary Exercises at Liberty Street M. E. Church—Interesting Addresses—Life Members of Home Mission Society—Close of Rev. W. H. Locke's Pastorate.

The usual anniversary exercises at the Liberty Street M. E. Church, of this city, to promote the cause of Missions, took place yesterday. Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather the congregations throughout the day and evening were very good.

At the morning hour Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M., pastor, delivered a discourse, evidently carefully prepared and adapted to the occasion, and quite an effective one, too. The discussion had reference to the memorable words of St. Paul to Timothy, in which he declares that the "end of the commandments is charity out of a pure heart," etc. Contributions were made at the close of the sermon.

The Sunday School in the afternoon held its usual anniversary. It was a joyous occasion, and passed off with great eclat. The Superintendent, Mr. Edward Heazelton, an old merchant of this city presided. Addresses of much interest were delivered by Rev. R. J. Miller, of the Centenary M. E. Church, and Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenburg, of the Bunker Hill Church. At the close of the addresses the classes reported the amount contributed during the past year, as follows: Mary Hemming's class $20 09; Mrs. J. H. Crump, $30; Maggie Hershberger, $20; Maggie Patterson, $6 50; Mattie Coffin $7 00; S. W. Hay, $13 00; J. M. Arnold, $9 00; J. N. Henry, $13 35; Mrs. Mary Hay, $24; Barbara M. Sutch, $20; J. Bryce, $1 77; A. McFarland, $10; Maggie Dravo, $20 25; Sallie Hamilton, $21 75; Hall of Fame, $3; Lizzie Reizenstein and T. Kier, $30; J. Shallenberger, $20; W. J. Gardner, $7 35, and Sarah J. Carter, $5; total $332 91. This sum was appropriated to constitute the following persons Life Members, Twenty dollars each—Mrs. Mary Crump, Mrs. Reyham, Annie Schafer, Wm. Singer, Robert Sutch, Lizzie Patterson, Sarah Shannon, Miss Sadie Laughlin, Belle Clarke, Charley Reese, Maggie Coffin, John Leor Lodge, Mary Hennings, Cochran Edwards, Nettie Green.

Propositions to make life members by the payment of twenty dollars each was announced by Mr. Joseph Shallenberger, who suggested the name of Elizabeth Beacon, daughter-in-law of the pastor, after which the following persons were constituted members: Thomas Neeley Menaffey, James F. Nobbs, Stella May Frazier, Philip R. Kincaid Martin, Jennie Hubley, Millie Pollock, Ella Simpson Kincaid, Belle Coffin, Turner W. Shacklett, Martin L. Kisslander, Sarah J. Kirby, Rev. R. R. Meier, Jennie Fleming, David W. Baird, Bessie Patterson, Rev. J. W. Stuckenburg, and Kate Loor. Shirley Hamilton was also constituted one added much to the interest of the occasion.

At night the services were continued—Mr. Locke preaching an excellent sermon. The grand total of the day reached something short of *two thousand dollars*, a large sum for one year, and considering all the circumstances, a better collection.

The service was rendered more impressive and inspiring by the reception of a fine class of probationers into full membership. On Sunday, week baptisms took place at the morning and afternoon services. Several weeks ago a special protracted meeting, to promote the spiritual welfare of the congregation and others, closed with the conversion and accession of a number of persons, who promise to be useful members.

With this week the conditional term of the pastorate of Mr. Locke expires, however, and at the session of the conference to be held at Johnstown, commencing on Wednesday, he will be appointed to a new field of labor. Having been connected with so many leading objects in which the different denominations have harmoniously united, many of our readers will feel some interest in his next field of ministerial labor. It is not known where his appointment will be, though it is said, some of the leading churches of Pittsburgh or Allegheny will try to secure him for their pastor.

THE WOODVILLE MURDER.

An Irishman Arrested in Philadelphia on Suspicion.

The escape of Thomas Reardon, the murderer of Mrs. Tobin, at Woodville, on Monday of last week, has excited much surprise in the community; but when we reflect that not the slightest effort has been made to arrest him, on the part of those whose duty it is to do so, it is not surprising that he should run at liberty. The murder was committed in open day, in a populous farming district, by a man well known in the neighborhood, and so peculiarly marked that any officer would have had a description of him would have no difficulty in singling him out from a hundred others; and yet he has been running at large for a week, and no trace of him has been found. The Philadelphia police would seem to take a livelier interest in the apprehension of the murderer than any of our own magistrates have done. The *Bulletin* of Friday last, in alluding to the tragedy, says: "The murder is alleged to have been committed by an Irishman named Reardon, who fled after perpetrating the crime. An account of the tragedy was published in some of the papers of this city yesterday, and on Tuesday an Irishman entered a tavern at Broad and South streets; He acted in a singular manner, and his strange presence of some friends made to him, two citizens who had read the account of the murder, and from the description given of being the murderer, and arrested him. The prisoner gave his name as Patrick Sweeny. He was taken before Alderman Beitler, and was committed for a further hearing.

—Since the above was placed in type we have ascertained that a message was received at the Mayor's office in this city for a full description of the murderer. It was immediately sent on, when another message was received stating that the prisoner did not "fill the bill" and had been released. The police, it is also reported, state that the charges that the police are not making any efforts to apprehend Reardon are false, and that every effort is being made to bring the murderer to justice. Chief of Police Higgin was absent from the city, but has returned yesterday. Reardon had been at the places visited by the officer, but had gone, none knew whither. Mayor Brush pays the expenses out of his private purse.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

THE DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.

In the case of Richard Alker and wife, charged with keeping a disorderly house, on oath of Officer Campbell, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and ordered the defendants to pay the costs.

SENTENCES.

Joseph V. Kerr, who had been convicted of assault and battery, on oath of his wife, was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars and costs.

Thomas McMinamee, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and undergo thirty days imprisonment in the county jail.

Patrick Campbell, convicted of the larceny of a clock, was sentenced to six months in the Workhouse.

Wm. Lynch, convicted of keeping a gambling house, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of four months in the Workhouse.

Alfred Alexander, convicted of aggravated assault and battery, was fined one hundred dollars and sentenced to thirty days in jail.

Fanny Sweeney, who plead guilty to a charge of adultery, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and to undergo fifty days in the county jail.

VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

The jury in the case of Philip Cassel, charged with enticing eighteen dollars, came into the court in the latter end of night, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

SENTENCE DEFERRED.

Emanuel Rust, convicted of stealing goods from the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, was called into the court room in order to enable him to give some more satisfactory account of himself, the Court deferred sentence for the present.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Mary Huber had a hearing on a charge of breach of the peace preferred by Margaret Strathers. The Court ordered each party to pay half the costs and allowed no fees to the magistrate who returned the case.

ABANDONMENT CASES.

Bernard Rust, charged with having abandoned his wife, was ordered to pay to her twenty dollars per month until further order of the Court, and give bond for the payment of the money.

Henry Martin, charged on oath of John O'Neill with having abandoned his child, was ordered to pay ten dollars a month for its support.

PETITIONS IN LUNACY.

Mary Brady petitioned the Court to have her son, Michael Brady, sent to Dixmont, setting forth that he was violently insane, and that he had threatened her life on several occasions. Held under advisement.

An order was made to have James Graham sent to the Insane Hospital at Dixmont.

THE AMBOSE MURDER.

The application for bail for Welsh and Long, charged with complicity in the Ambose murder, was taken up, and a number of witnesses examined. The Court fixed the bail at $15,000 each. The sureties had not been given when the Court adjourned.

LIST FOR MONDAY.

Com. vs. James Hiveley.
Com. vs. Joseph Burchfield.
Com. vs. Andrew Sturgeon.
Com. vs. Frank Shaffer.
Com. vs. Archibald Montague and John Roach.
Com. vs. Margaret Reilly.
Com. vs. Thomas Moseley.
Com. vs. Thomas Fleming.
Com. vs. Daniel Connell.
Com. vs. A. A. Tilman.
Com. vs. Reuben McLaughlin.
Com. vs. Andrew Burgess.
Com. vs. John Clevidence and Wm. Thompson.

LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Com. vs. James Guest.
Com. vs. Henry Moseley.
Com. vs. Fred. Wisner.
Com. vs. Wm. Kinsell.
Com. vs. P. H.